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Never Grow Old.

I looked in the telltale mirror,
And saw the marks of care,
The crow's feet and the wrinkles,
And the gray in the dark brown hair.
My wife looked over my shoulder—
Most beautiful was she;
"Thou wilt never grow old, my love," she said,
"Never grow old to me.

"For age is the chilling of heart,
And thine, as mine can tell,
Is as young and warm as when first we heard
The sound of our bridal bell!"
I turned and kissed her ripe red lips:
"Let time do its worst on me,
If in my soul, my love, my faith,
I never seem old to thee!"

Christmas Time.

Heap on more wood!—the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
Each age has deemed the new-born year
The fittest time for festal cheer:

* * * * * * * * * *

And well our Christmas sires of old
Loved when the year its course had rolled,
And brought blithe Christmas back again,
With all his hospitable train.
Domestic and religious right
Gave honor to the holy night:
On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas eve the mass was sung;
That only night, in all the year,
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
The damsel donned her kirtle sheen;
The hall was dressed with holly green;
Forth to the wood did merry men go,
To gather in the mistletoe.
Then opened wide the baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And ceremony doffed his pride.
The heir, with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose;
The lord, underogating, share
The vulgar game of "post and pair."
All hailed, with uncontrolled delight,
And general voice, the happy night,
That to the cottage, as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down.

The fire, with well dried logs supplied,
Went roaring up the chimney wide;
The huge hall table's oaken face,
Scrubbed till it shone the day to grace,
Bore then upon its massive board
No mark to part the squire and lord.
Then was brought in the lusty brawn,
By old blue coated serving man;
Then the grim boar's head frowned on high,
Crested with bays and rosemary.
Well can the green garbed ranger tell
How, when, and where, the monster fell;
What dogs before his death he tore,
And all the baiting of the boar.
The wassel round in good brown bowls
Garnished with ribbons, blithely trowls.
There the huge sirloin reeked; hard by
Plum porridge stood, and Christmas pie;
Nor failed old Scotland to produce,
At such high tide, her savory goose.
Then came the merry maskers in,
And carols roared with blithesome din;
If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note, and strong.
Who lists may in their mumming see
Traces of ancient mystery.
White shirts supplied the masquerade,
And smutted cheeks the visors made;
But, oh! what maskers richly dight
Can boast of bosoms half so light?
England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broached the merriest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.
—*Sir Walter Scott.*

YES, OR NO.

Terrible weather—quite an old fashioned Christmas—the snow falling fast, in flakes as large as dimes, and an icy, penetrating wind sweeping across the country, with a fierce determination to have its own way. Everybody said it was the coldest winter ever known; but that is the annual saying.

At the Elms, the seat of a country gentleman, in one of the Northern States, a large party had assembled to spend the Christmas holidays. Mr. Fowler, the owner of the Elms, was a man of both taste and liberality, and enjoyed nothing better than to gather his friends around him. He was a widower, with one child—Lucilla, a sparkling, sprightly girl of nineteen or twenty.

The party consisted of several friends and neighbors of Mr. Fowler, and their wives and daughters. There was, of course, a proportionate assembly of young men, and among them a certain Captain Wilfred Herbert, a great admirer of Lucilla's, without, as yet, having actually declared himself. It needed not much discernment, however, to perceive that he was devotedly attached to the young lady, while she on her part was not indifferent to him.

But just let me tell you a word about Lucilla. She was one of those dear, bewitching creatures that will make you think that you are a very nice sort of a fellow, and that you are just the kind of a man that she always admired; then, without any perceptible effort, will cause you to suppose that you are a great blundering ninny that astonishes himself by his own conceit in supposing that he, for a moment, could compare himself with her; but underneath all this, there was a woman's nature that could be loving, and even sincere. Now her father, who, strange to say, could not read young ladies like a book, seeing only a coquette in his charming daughter, was much pleased by the preference paid her by the handsome young officer, who came of an excellent family, and in addition to his profession, had an ample private fortune, and, in his parental solicitude, was desirous of seeing her happily settled with some deserving and eligible young man. Mr. Fowler himself was verging on seventy years, having married late in life.

It was about midday and the scene in the grounds of the Elms was animated and striking. They were of great extent, and in summer most beautifully laid out. Now, however, their beauties were veiled beneath a waste of snow. The immense elms, yews and cedars which skirted the lawn, so extensive as almost to resemble the open space in a park, were weighed down by fantastically shaped conglomeration of snow, and the lawn itself was a vast sheet of white, reminding one as much of Siberia, and its sable and mink hunters, than of an American landscape, and a party of American ladies and gentlemen.

The guests of Mr. Fowler—some thirty in number—seemed to be enjoying themselves amazingly. Some of the young men had, for the amusement of the ladies, contrived to make a huge figure of snow, and they and their fair companions were now engaged in pelting the giant with snowballs. Others had rigged out, Russian fashion, some pretty little sleighs, which, drawn by three ponies adorned by small silver bells, and each capable of containing two persons, afforded an opportunity for flirting not to be lost by young people snowed up in a country house. Most of the young ladies were clothed in fur suits from head to foot, while the gentlemen, in fur caps and jackets, contributed their share to a very picturesque tableau. The tinkling of the sleigh bells, and the merry shouts of the party engaged in pelting the snow giant, formed a most pleasing accompaniment to the hilarity of the scene.

Miss Fowler, who had been sleighing in turn with half the young men of the party, while Captain Herbert stood apart, gnawing his tawney mustache, and eyeing her with ill concealed vexation, had left the merry throng for one moment to confer with her father on some matter of domestic economy.

Very pretty and piquant looked Lucilla Fowler, muffled in a suit of rich sables, her black eyes twinkling like those of a squirrel and her nose displaying just the faintest suspicion of red in the frosty air. She laughed, chatted, mimicked and flirted outrageously.

"You will have to take care what you are about, Lucilla, pet," whispered Mr. Fowler to his daughter, warningly, "or Herbert will 'cry off.'"

"He has never been 'on' yet, papa," returned she, tossing her head indignantly. "He has never asked me, and if he did, I should say 'No.'"

"Oh, pooh! pooh!!" said the old gentleman, good humoredly. "Tell that to some one else, Lucilla; it won't go down with me."

And he turned away from his daughter and began talking to some brother landed proprietor about the scarcity of beets and seeds, and the prices fat bullocks were fetching at the country town.

Captain Wilfred Herbert, who had been watching an opportunity, marched up to Lucilla, a cloud on his handsome face.

"Will you sleigh with me now, Miss Fowler? I think it's my turn."

"Oh, I don't know about anybody's 'turn.' I was half engaged to Mr. Fitzgerald. Besides, I really think I've had enough of sleighing for one day."

"Just for ten minutes, pleaded the young officer.

"No, I think not," returned the willful beauty, who, like other beauties, having hooked her fish, delighted in the torment she put him to. "It becomes fatiguing after awhile."

"Well, then, shall we join the snowballers?"

"Oh, dear, no! When last I saw them, poor Fi-fee-fum had lost his nose, his ears, both arms, and everything else. There would be no fun in pelting at the stump now. One might as well throw at the trunk of a tree."

"Oh, Lucilla," said he, earnestly, "what makes you treat me in this manner?"

"In what manner?" asked the little coquette, affecting supreme unconsciousness.

"You will neither sleigh with me nor join the snowballing party, though I have asked you a dozen times; yet you have joined nearly all the other fellows in both pastimes."

"Have I, really? Well the other 'fellows,' as you call them, are all particularly pleasant, agreeable young men."

"Am I not pleasant to you, then?"

"Not just now. You really look like some melo-dramatic tyrant. Besides, you don't expect me to praise you to your face?"

"Lucilla," said the young man, with such passionate energy that it startled her, "why torture me thus? Don't you know that I love you with all my heart and soul?"

Yes, she knew it well, and her heart beat fast with joy and triumph; but the demon of coquetry had possession of her, and she answered, though in a softer tone:

"Really, I had never thought about it."

"Think about it now, then," continued the young officer, speaking rapidly, and in tones of deep emotion; "think about it now, dearest. I do love you, and think your father will approve of it. Will you be my wife? Say 'yes'!"

But Lucilla, though she had given her heart in return for Wilfred Herbert's, was not to be carried by a storm in this provoking way, and she said:

"No."

"You cannot mean it," exclaimed Herbert, in great agitation.

"Why not?" replied Lucilla; but even as she spoke she repented. "Why not? Can I not choose whom I please?"

"You love some one else," said the young man, moodily.

Lucilla gave him one little bit of comfort:

"No, I do not," she said, honestly.

"Thank Heaven for that! But won't you answer me, Lucilla?"

"Not now," she said, wavering. Then her woman's heart wished to surrender, and she added, with a tremulous sigh: "What if I say 'No,' again?"

Foolish young captain, he might have seen that this was a wish on the young lady's part to capitulate; but he did not. He replied, firmly:

"No woman shall ever say 'No' to me twice."

This roused all the pride in Lucilla's nature; it was almost a repulse.

"Good morning, Captain Herbert," she said, as she turned indignantly away. "I have some business to transact with Mrs. Knox, the housekeeper."

And she walked rapidly toward the house, leaving the young man half sorry, half triumphant.

"I have affronted her," he thought, looking after her. "But I am sure she loves me." And with a lightened heart he joined the other visitors on the lawn.

All through the evening, Lucilla maintained a distant coldness toward the young officer that made him feel exceedingly uneasy. If her heart had been touched by his avowal of the afternoon, it was evident her pride was deeply offended. She would neither dance with him nor sing with him as usual. And when it became absolutely necessary to reply to any remark made by him, she did so with the barest possible civility. Lucilla herself was far from comfortable, and she availed herself of the plea of a headache to excuse herself to her guests and retire to her own room.

Her maid, Dorcas, was arranging the young lady's hair for the night, when a low tap at the door was heard, and one of the under housemaids presented her with a note.

"From Captain Herbert, please ma'am, and I was to beg for an answer before you went to bed."

"What coolness," thought Lucilla, but she said: "Did you tell Captain Herbert I had gone to bed, Mary?"

"Oh, yes, please ma'am," said the girl, with an arch smile; "but he said it was of great importance."

"Very well; you may go, Mary. I will give Dorcas a note to give to Captain Herbert's servant."

And Mary departed.

With a beating heart and heightened color, Lucille opened the note. It ran thus:

"DEAR LUCILLA—I cannot rest until you answer me. Forgive me if I spoke like a coxcomb this afternoon. Give me an answer, I entreat. Will you have me? Write simply 'Yes,' or 'No.'"

Lucilla, with compressed lips, took up a pen and ink and wrote on a single slip of paper "No," then twisted it into a note and gave it to Dorcas.

"Deliver this to Captain Herbert's servant immediately," she said.

And Dorcas left the room, after bidding her mistress good night.

Lucilla loved Wilfred Herbert, but her stern pride would not permit her to yield. She was determined to punish him for his dictatorial ways and his presumption of that afternoon. What! was he to be captain over the citadel before it had yielded? Lucilla, be it remembered, was an only and spoiled child, and had been used to having her slightest whim consulted. Who was Wilfred Herbert, that he should presume to constitute himself her master? Her heart told her that he was the man who could subdue her willfulness, but her pride refused to submit to the yoke. Suddenly she remembered young Herbert's words of that afternoon: "No woman shall say 'No' to me twice," and she had said "No" twice. At least she had said it once and now she had written it. Good heavens! she had lost him then. Lucilla grew pale and sick at the thought. She rose up in her bed with a motion as if she would meet Dorcas.

At last she knew she loved Wilfred Herbert. Not submit to him, indeed! Why, it would be her joy to recognize his right to demand of her a return for the love he bore her. Lucilla Fowler had been hitherto a willful, impetuous girl. Suddenly she had become transformed into a loving, submissive woman. Beatrice's words:

"And Benedick, love on; I will requite thee,
Turning my wild heart to thy loving hand,"

rose to her mind, and the spoiled beauty and coquette, overwhelmed with shame for her own willfulness, opened her eyes to her own faults, clearly and without disguise, and sinking back in despair on her pillow, burst into a passion of tears.

Lucilla scarcely slept all that night; but when Dorcas came in the morning with the hot water and the intimation that it was nine o'clock, she felt almost ashamed lest her maid should remark her heavy eyes and haggard appearance.

"Please, ma'am, I'm very sorry," began Dorcas, penitently, "but I forgot all about it."

"Forgot all about what?" asked Lucilla, listlessly.

"The note, ma'am, for Captain Herbert. It's Christmas time, you see," pleaded the lady's maid, apologetically; "and when I left your room last night, ma'am, to take it to the captain, I met Mrs. Knox, the housekeeper, in the corridor, and she told me there was a hot curry of turkey, and mince pies, and elder wines, and I don't know what else, ready in her room, and asked me to go down; and so—and so—and—here, ma'am"—here Dorcas put her apron to her eyes, and began to sob; "I forgot all about the letter, ma'am, till this morning," she continued; "but when I went up to the captain's room, just now, he was up and gone out. Oh, ma'am, I do hope it ain't no consequence."

A light broke on Lucilla.

"Where is the note now, then?" she asked, joyfully.

"Here, ma'am." And Dorcas drew it from her bosom. Lucilla seized it, while she almost screamed:

"Oh, you good girl! You dear, good girl!" Dorcas started back in amazement. What, no scolding? Had her mistress gone out of her senses?

"You may have that purple merino of mine, if you like, Dorcas," pursued Miss Fowler, "and that nice warm jacket. I shan't wear it again."

Then a light broke in upon Dorcas' brightened mind also.

"Oh!" said Miss Pert to herself, "some lovers' quarrel, I guess, and she's altered her mind, and she's glad he ain't got her note. Ah!"

But the sharp lady's maid kept her ideas to herself, and thanking her mistress delightedly, proceeded to assist her to make her toilet.

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When Wilfred Herbert took his seat at the breakfast table, he was in a state of terrible suspension and uncertainty, and utterly unable to account for Lucilla's radiant demeanor. Was she glad to be rid of him? Had his note been delivered to her? If so, how was it that he received no answer? He tormented himself with these questions till every body remarked his absence of mind. He helped his next fair neighbor to deviled kidneys instead of game pie, and electrified the housekeeper, who presided over the tea and coffee, by asking for more sugar in his cup of coffee, when he had already taken five lumps.

Mr. Fowler rallied the young officer on his absence of mind, and suggested that where his treasure was, there it was to be presumed his heart was also.

The young ladies asked him if he "had his considering cap on," while one acute damsel suggested that perhaps Captain H. was entangled in the fowler's snare.

Breakfast over, Lucilla, anxious to make amends, and too happy to care much about overleaping the conventional fence of maidenly propriety, advanced toward the young officer.

"You have not had your answer yet, Captain Herbert," she said; "if you can come with me two minutes into the conservatory, you shall have it now."

Bewildered, but tumultuously happy, the captain followed Lucilla into the place specified.

She came to the point at once, without any beating about the bush.

"I wrote you last night," she said, placing in his hand the note which Dorcas had returned to her.

Wilfred Herbert turned it over with a puzzled look. There was the one anxious little word "No."

"What does this mean?" he asked, doubtfully.

"It means," answered Lucilla, blushing and smiling at the same time:

"No," I answered you, last night;
"Yes," this morning, sir, I say.
Colors viewed by candlelight
Do not look the same by day.

Then, like a good, honest girl as she was, she told him the whole story.

"Dorcas ought to be pensioned," he said, rapturously. "You do love me, then, darling, after all?"

"Yes," replied Lucilla, blushing, "although I have both said and written 'No.'"

"Never mind, Lucie, dearest, sweetest, best," said the young man, taking her in his arms unrepulsed, "you know two negatives make an affirmative."

A French Commune.

A French agricultural paper gives an interesting account of a remote garden commune called Roscoff, in Brittany, where immense quantities of vegetables are raised for the French and English markets on land now valued at from $1,000 to $1,400 an acre, which tradition asserts was reclaimed from the sea. During 1875 some 12,887 tons of vegetables, valued at $290,000, left the port. Besides this, immense quantities are sent off by rail from Morlaix, whither they are conveyed in old fashioned lumbering carts, for in most respects the Roscoffians are still very primitive. The principal articles grown are potatoes, onions, artichokes, and brocoli. The temperature in winter rarely does any of these harm. Scarcely any manure is used but that of marine plants known as goemons.

The Winter and the Poor.

The *Christian Intelligencer* has taken up the cause of the poor, most appropriately at this season. It says: At no time have these unfortunates been so largely re-enforced as they have this year by persons who belong to the industrious laboring and artisan class, who are masters of some calling and who are able and willing to work. Merchants have reduced the number of their clerks, factories are running on half time or have stopped work, building has almost entirely ceased; and as a result wherever we turn we see a score of men waiting to do one man's work, and thousands cannot procure the privilege to labor at any expenditure of effort or solicitation.

Discharged.

Four hundred employees of the United States bureau of engraving and printing at Washington were discharged —nearly one-half the force of the entire bureau. About two-thirds of them were women, many of them being press-girls who have been employed by the printer individually. These discharges are due to the recent action of the government in giving the work of printing revenue stamps to the bank note companies instead of to the engraving and printing bureau.

THE POSITION IN MEXICO.

How Matters Stand as Nearly as Can be Ascertained.

The position of affairs in Mexico is somewhat intricate, and possesses a remarkable difficulty in the way of being easily understood. In the year 1871, Juarez and Diaz were the rival presidential candidates, and Diaz was defeated. Juarez died in office, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Lerdo. When Lerdo's term of office expired he became a candidate for a second term. Whether he was elected or not is a disputed point. He claimed that he was and assumed the office.

Judge Iglesias, as chief justice of the supreme court, was the person designated by the last edition of the constitution to become president in case of a vacancy in that office. He declared that Lerdo was not elected, and that he illegally held the position. There being no president elected the judge himself assumed to be president and assumed the reins of power, being sustained by all the clergy.

Diaz, who was defeated first by Juarez in 1871 and had been waiting ever since for an emergency, now said that it was not worth while to bother about his personal claims. All he wanted was to secure the triumph of his friend, Iglesias, and to that end he would command the Iglesiastical army. His assistance was accepted, and he marched to the attack of the capital. With his success we are already familiar. President Lerdo ran away, but was caught and locked up. His general, Escobedo, was executed. Diaz entered Mexico and announced that he was the only genuine Mexican president, all others, including Lerdo and Iglesias, being impostors unworthy of the slightest attention.

This is now the actual condition of affairs in Mexico, Diaz being president. What Lerdo and Iglesias propose to do about it, the future alone can disclose.

A Wife's Last Letter.

Last August Eliza Ebelin left the house of her parents at Gibson Station, I. T., and fled to Denison, Tex., where she married a telegraph operator named T. G. Small against the wish of her father. She lived happily with him for two months, when he left her and went in search of employment. About the latter part of September he secured the position of night operator on the Missouri Pacific railroad at Washington. She heard where he was and went there to meet him. He learned of her coming and ran off. She returned to Sedalia, Mo. She arrayed herself in her bridal robes, took poison, and lay down and died with the last letter she had received from her husband clasped in her hand. In a large blank book was the following, directed to her husband:

The last act of my life, I say, George, I die for you. George, darling, why did your heart freeze against me, when you thought so much of me a month ago? We were so happy together, and now so miserable. Why do you deny me, George? You can deny me to the ears of men, but you cannot deny me to God. When death takes charge of your body, where will your soul be, George? Only think of the unforgiving deed I commit for you. Keep the ring on your hand, where I placed it. Let it never be removed from the hand that I have kissed so many times. When the glitter misses, think of Lida; when you feel a shudder, think of Lida; when you see one in distress, think of Lida; when you ever love another, think of Lida; and as long as you live, think of Lida, and when you come to die, then think of Lida. Kiss me farewell, George, for the last time, and bring her to death. George, I would have forgiven you for your cold neglect of me, but you would not stand and see my fate. George, my heart was true to you, but this is sacrificed for you at the hour that falls, and will be until the angel of cold death kisses my lips, which is but a few moments away. You will never forget me, George, dear, and never have reason to flee again. I am no more. Kiss your last kiss upon my hand, and don't want then to take it away from me. I want this letter to go to the grave with me. Farewell, George, darling; I love you now. You have murdered Lida, and yet I love you! George, you are not husband; you know you are. I go to the grave that you may live. Will you drop one loving tear for me?

George, keep my trunk and clothing; that is all I have to leave to you. Keep them for the love you had for me; and in the blank book read the many words composed by my own lips and hands—your Lida. George, it is a hard battle between life and death, and I willingly prefer death rather than live without you. I close with life, and now go down in prayer, and beg God to love you after I am dead. I now take my last drink. It is a glass of poison.

Kate Claxton's Escape.

Miss Claxton gives a thrilling account of her escape from the Brooklyn Theater, in which she says: There never was a braver man on earth than Smalley. He stood by me cool and collected as the best man of the "Six Hundred," and kept the falling fire off me. When the flames swept down upon us and flight was imperative, and no good was to be done by staying, I gathered my woolen petticoat firmly in each hand, and fought the fire from me as I dashed through it. I stopped only once, and that was to seize poor Murdoch, and try to drag him off, but he was pulled away from me. Then I fought my way through with that woolen petticoat; it was my salvation. I either heard Maude Harrison in her room and got her out or met her at the door of it. Then I remembered the underground passage to the box office, and went for it, for the burning stage began to fall in upon us. The horror of the few minutes in that dark place—only wide enough for one to pass at a time—is indescribable; I knew that the door at the end was usually locked, and might be now; but the Good Providence that directs even the fall of the sparrow made a whim of mine the means of our escape. In the morning of that dreadful day—merely for fun—I had insisted upon having the door opening from the box office to this passageway unlocked, and I went through it to my dressing-room, instead of going round to the stage door. The key was reluctantly given to my agent, with many injunctions to lock the door behind him. He promised to do so, but dropped it in his pocket instead of putting it in the door on the inside, as he should have done. He says that his fingers were cold, and that went he put them into his pockets he vowed he wouldn't take them out for all the keys in Brooklyn. Those cold fingers, by God's mercy, saved all our lives, for after we had stumbled through that passage and up the stairs the door yielded and we tumbled into the box office. The smoke was suffocating.

The Sioux Treaty.

The Sioux commission has made its report to Secretary Chandler. By the terms of the agreement the Sioux surrender all claim to any country lying outside the boundaries of their permanent reserve as defined by the treaty of 1868, and to so much of said reserve as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude, and as is included between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne river, east of said meridian. The United States government thereby secures full possession of a tract of country which includes the Black Hills and is defined by natural boundaries. The Indians grant a right of way over their reservation for three roads from Missouri river to the ceded territory, the routes to be designated by the President. They also agree to receive all subsistence which may hereafter be furnished at such points on or near the Missouri river as the President may designate. The area ceded in the treaty is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand square miles.

The Spaniards in Cuba.

In the Spanish Cortes recently a leading member said, speaking of the Cuban matter: "Spain can do no more than what she has done. While soldiers were wanting here with whom to resist the different factions in arms against us, heavy contingents were sent to Cuba. Since the year 1868 we have sent there 111,380 men, of whom 73,000 have died there. What results have we obtained? If we believe the official reports and the news published by the government, these results have been satisfactory; if we believe the truth, the sole result has been heavy losses, as I will prove. The losses of the insurgents in the space of three years and a half were, according to the government reports, 128,000 killed and prisoners, and the surrenders 110,000, with a constant insurgent force of from 6,000 to 8,000. These 128,000 casualties prove either that the dispatches were incorrect, which I do not believe, or that the insurgents, after the fashion of the Ecija boys, are replaced as fast as they disappear. Either of these explanations deserves the attention of Congress."

The Ecija boys referred to above were a celebrated band of forty outlaws, who infested for a long while the roads in the vicinity of Ronda, in Andalusia. Troops were continually sent against them, and the officers in command of such troops invariably reported that they had killed sundry of the band. But as the band always kept up its effective force of forty men, *Los Ninos de Ecija* became a byword in Spain for false military reports.

Another member said: "This war in Cuba is abnormal in its character. The enemy lives in the bush as well as he would in his house. If one of their men should fall out exhausted on a march, in a few moments he is taken up and carefully tended. If one of our men gives out on a march, he is a dead man within a few minutes. They require no rations, because they live on what they gather in the woods. All, therefore, that they have to carry is their small supply of ammunition. By their spies they are kept informed of our every movement. They know the moment at which the rations which our troops must necessarily carry will give out, they lay in wait for them, they fall upon them, and although they may be repulsed, as our men are obliged to return to camp for provisions, it follows that we are always obliged to retreat with heavy encumbrances, consisting principally of our wounded. Then the enemy reforms and hangs upon our rear, so that although we may have been victorious in the fight, it is a very shady victory in the end. Judge, therefore, I repeat, whether our generals in command are not entitled to some excuse."

Thanksgiving Day in the West.

A Western paper, discussing Thanksgiving day, says it is not a success outside of New England and the Middle States. It adds: You may succeed in raising a brook trout in a stream that flows from an artesian well, if you give it care and liver enough to eat. It will look like a trout such as you used to catch up in the mountains of New Hampshire, but when you come to eat it you will find that it tastes as insipid as a sucker caught in a muddy, shallow lake in the month of August. Apples will grow in China, but their taste is between that of a white turnip and a piece of basswood. It is much the same with a Thanksgiving dinner eaten south of Long Island sound and west of the Hudson river. The turkey, pudding and pastry look all right, but they are sadly wanting in seasoning, and no addition from the castor or spice box will give them the requisite flavor. The cook is not to blame. She had not the requisite conditions for success.

Houses in the West, especially, are not adapted to celebrating a Thanksgiving in. There are too many rooms, and none of them are large enough. Few of them have been occupied by more than one generation, and it is impossible to have a first-class Thanksgiving in a new house. As a rule they are warmed by furnaces or air-tight stoves, while Thanksgiving calls for open fires, with wood to feed them. A trick oven is necessary to cook a Thanksgiving dinner properly, and no Western house has one. Most houses in the West were built to sell, or trade, or to put a mortgage on. Such houses were never designed to celebrate Thanksgiving in. A house for this purpose should be built for a family mansion, and used as such as generation succeeds generation. Not less than three generations, and four is a better number, should sit down to a Thanksgiving dinner. Unfortunately for celebrating Thanksgiving in the West, the people are chiefly young folks. There is no one to tell how much better they had things seventy or eighty years ago; no one to sing revolutionary ballads, or to tell stories of the early Presidents.

Temperance in Madagascar.

Mention has been made of the temperance reform movement inaugurated by the queen of Madagascar. The following is a copy of her singular edict: "I, Ranvalomanjaka, by the grace of God and will of my people queen of Madagascar, defender of the laws of my kingdom, and this is what I have to say to you, my subjects: God has given me this land and kingdom, and concerning the rum, oh, my subjects, you and I have agreed that it shall not be sold in Antananarivo, or in the district in which it was agreed it should not be sold (Querina, the central province). Therefore I remind you of this again, because the rum does harm to your wives and children, makes foolish the wise, makes more foolish the foolish, and causes people not to fear the laws of the kingdom, and especially makes them guilty before God. All this shows the rum to be a bad thing to have in Antananarivo, for at night (under its influence) people go about with clubs and fight, and they fight each other without cause, and they stone each other; therefore, why do you love it, oh, my people? But I tell you that trade in good things, by which you can earn money, makes me very glad indeed, oh, my people. This, then, is what I say to you, oh, my people: If you trade in rum, or employ people to trade in it, here in Antananarivo, or in the district spoken of above, then, according to the laws which were made formerly, I consider you to be guilty, because I am not ashamed to make laws in my kingdom which shall do you good. Therefore, I tell you that if there are people who break my laws, then I must punish them. Is not this so, oh, my people, say? Ranovalomanjaka, queen of Madagascar, August 8, 1876."

Disasters in Theaters.

While the Brooklyn Theater calamity is pre-eminently the most terrible the United States has ever been called on to bewail in the number of its victims, and in the horror of their fate, in Europe it has been exceeded by the burning of a playhouse in Amsterdam, in 1772, when 800 people were killed; by the destruction of the Saragossa Theater in Spain, in the same year, when 1,000 people perished; by the destruction of the Palais Royal in Paris, 1781, when 500 people were burned; and by the fall and consequent conflagration of the Cafe D'Istria Theater in Italy, by which disaster over 1,000 men and women lost their lives in 1794.

OUT OF WORK.

What are the Mechanics of the Great Cities to Do this Winter?

A newspaper reporter had a talk with an intelligent carpenter, of New York city, who is an old trades unionist, and well known among mechanics. He said: "I could take you to the homes of hundreds of mechanics in this city and show you sights that would convince you at once of the great want that prevails among the workingmen. You would see scanty furniture, rooms almost bare, children but poorly clad, a wife anxious looking and sad, a workman out of employment and not knowing how he is to support his family. You would see at a glance that poverty was there. It is not difficult to tell, on going into the few rooms occupied by a workingman's family, whether there is comfort or want. I know myself dozens of families who have sold the best part of their furniture and who have parted with whatever clothing or little valuables they possessed. How else could they have lived? I have now been out of work myself over five months, and though an unmarried man I have found it a pretty tough time. I can too well understand how so many mechanics have gone to Blackwell's island for a shelter for the winter. When there is so great destitution so early in the season it can be easily imagined how terrible will be the suffering during the next three or four months. I cannot conjecture how the workingmen are to find shelter for themselves and their families while this dullness in trade continues. I know how it has been with a number of them so far as the landlords are concerned. Notwithstanding the well known condition of affairs in business, and the fact especially that the men are idle through no fault of their own, the landlords have been inexorable in demanding rents.

"To my knowledge workingmen have already shifted two or three times from tenement houses, having been put out by landlords on account of not being able to pay. How long this method of procuring rooms to live in will continue I know not, but this I do know, that the number of the houseless will be increased by thousands if the landlords choose to demand the rent. It can do the landlords very little good in the end to act so mercilessly, for the tenants coming in will be just as poor as those going out, and cannot pay in advance. By leniency and generous dealings these property owners would make more money in the end. However, so far this season they will not see the matter in this light. But I tell you, and I tell what I know to be the undercurrent of feeling among thousands of the idle mechanics, that the workingmen of this city have not going to starve this winter, nor are they going to be shelterless and see their children dying of cold and hunger either in almshouses or in the streets. Patience ceases to be a virtue at some point, and the workingmen of this city have exhibited for over three years an exercise of that virtue unparalleled in the history of great commercial cities. It will be a terrible day for New York when the workingmen grow desperate. But what is it that drives men to desperation if it is not hunger? Is it not plain that unless some relief comes to the men and their families there will be at the very least during the next three months 100,000 human beings—workingmen, their wives and children—daily without bread? Suppose that relief comes, will it come in such a way that the men will not be humiliated to the lowest in accepting it? Will they be thrown it to make them feel that they must at once consider themselves to be paupers? This would be bad.

The class of men now idle are not the same that needed so much the great help they got a couple of winters ago. The necessity now strikes in among the families of men who, but a few years since, were well to do and had comfortable homes; who were sturdy and independent, and were proud of their usefulness in the community. I feel persuaded that when the wealthy come to the conclusion that it is good to help the unfortunate mechanics, the appreciation of that help would be vastly increased if, as far as possible, the workingmen were themselves allowed to be the judges of where it was most needed, and were the dispensers to each other of such tickets or orders for food as the money bestowed would warrant. I know that this trust would not be abused by the men, and that they themselves would be the first to expose any attempt at fraud. It would be easy to arrange the details that would secure this. If twenty wealthy men in the community gave $5,000 each the $100,000 so obtained would go a long way toward relief at this time. If the worst continued other wealthy men might supplement that amount with $100,000 more. Come down to figures, because it is either money or starvation now; all hope of work is gone. There is no prospect of getting through the winter without something of this sort being done. The ordinary charity of the approaching season could not at all meet the distress which now prevails, because it would not reach the persons of whom I have been speaking."

Business Before Congress.

A very large number of bills are before the United States Congress which were left over from the last session, but it is not probable that one-fourth of them will be acted upon. The calendar of the Senate shows that 212 bills are pending before that body, besides a number of resolutions. Seventy-four of the bills now before the Senate have been passed by the House, and 138 are Senate bills, many of them being of minor importance. The calendar of the House of Representatives shows that there are forty-two bills of a public nature, and 231 of a private character pending before that body.

Among the bills of importance before this Senate are the three bills amendatory of the Pacific railroad acts.

The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war, which passed the House last session, also stands upon the Senate calendar, having been reported favorably from the committee on military affairs. This bill passed two years ago, on the last day of the session, but did not become a law. The vote upon its passage in the Senate resulted in a tie, and the late Vice-President Wilson gave the deciding vote in the affirmative.

The bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum passed last session, and was vetoed by the President.

The House last session passed a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and the Senate committee on the judiciary reported it back without amendment, but also reported a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the operation of the several statutes in relation to bankruptcy, and to recommend legislation thereon. This bill has never been considered by the Senate, but still occupies a place on the calendar.

POLAR PECULIARITIES.—It is well known that the spot at which the ships of the Arctic expedition wintered was so far north that they lost all advantage during their long night of 140 days of the aurora borealis. Apparently they got behind not the north wind, but the polar light. This, however, was not altogether unexpected, but what was a surprise to most on the expedition was that by way of compensation they got nothing but full moons.

The Late Speaker Kerr.

In the United States House of Representatives Mr. Cox, of New York, spoke of the late Speaker Kerr as follows: Mr. Cox stated that, when by Mr. Kerr's death bed, he asked him whether he was ready to meet the terrors of death, the answer was, that death had no terrors for him. He believed (Mr. Cox said) that a just life on earth would give him his reward. What, he asked, did Mr. Kerr believe in regard to the great future? His faith was in his works; his religion was to be honest; he believed that his integrity and conscience were the sum of pure, undefiled religion. He did not accept the dogmas of the church, or any church; he did not accept all that was written or said about the Savior; but he did make the teachings of Christ a model for his own life. He believed in that old creed of creeds, the loveliness of perfect deeds. With him *laborare* was *orare; work* was his *orison*. And when he left to pass gently through the portals to the other world it seemed as if nothing incarnate was left of him. He was a devotee of the peculiar class of philosophers known as Positivists.

Mr. Cox related Mr. Kerr's late conversation with his son, in which he told him that he had nothing to leave him but his good name, and to guard that as he would guard his mother's honor, to live as he had lived, to pay all his debts if his estate warranted it without leaving his mother penniless, and if not, to pay them as far as he could, and then to go to his creditors, tell them the truth, and pledge his honor to wipe out the indebtedness. The national flag in the hall, now draped in honor of Mr. Kerr, was an omen painfully suggestive of the condition of the country, and it was to be regretted that Mr. Kerr was not alive to give his counsel in this time of solicitude and anxiety, because he loved the whole country and loved the States as a unit.

Farms and Wages in California.

Our attention, says a San Francisco paper, has been called to the number of farms and of agriculturists or persons engaged in farm labor in the Union and in California, and we find that though the farms have on the average three times as many acres in this State, there are fewer laborers to each farm. The nation has 2,659,000 farms and 5,922,000 farmers, while our State has 23,000 farms and 47,000 farmers. Ohio, Connecticut and Nebraska have about the same proportion as California, or two agriculturists for each farm; while New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois have three for two farms, and Alabama and Georgia have four for one farm. The larger average size of the California farm is caused by the fact that 2,700,000 acres out of 6,200,000 acres inclosed are used for pastures of wild grass, and that on account of the dry character and light, clean soil of most of the farms, a man can cultivate a larger area than in the moist, weedy and heavy soils of the Atlantic States. There has been no notable change in the rate of wages in California for several years. Mechanics get from $2 to $5 per day, unskilled white male laborers from $1 to $3, and Chinamen from sixty cents to $1, without board. Masons, plasterers and plumbers receive from $4 to $5 per day; carpenters, blacksmiths and wagonmakers, from $3 to $4; servant girls for general housework, $15 to $25 per month; farm laborers, from $25 to $30 per month in winter, and from $30 to $50 in summer, with board. Miners get $3.50 to $4 per day, and surface laborers at mines $2.50 to $3, without board. The same work is done for half as much on the Atlantic slope and Australia, and one-third in Europe, and provisions generally are cheaper in California.

The United States Supreme Court.

The Albany *Law Journal* opposes any amendment of the Constitution which shall provide for the canvassing of the electoral votes by the supreme court of the United States, for reasons which certainly have a great deal of force. It says: At present the supreme court stands high in the respect of the people, and every one has confidence in the purity of the motives influencing its members. But let it be brought into the conflicts of politics, whether as an arbitrator or otherwise, and the high regard which is felt for it will no longer remain. No matter how pure and exalted the individual, the moment he becomes involved in a contest for public office he is charged with every kind of wrong, and whether the charges be true or false they have the effect to stain his reputation, and no vindication will completely efface the stain. If the supreme court takes part in politics, those not satisfied with its decision will impeach the motives leading such decision, and many will be led to believe that proper motives did not influence it. Then, too, the temptation to do wrong will often be very great, and there is danger that it may some time be strong enough to influence even our highest tribunal, and if such should be the case we would be well on the way toward a destruction of constitutional government. We have a court of last resort above the shadow of suspicion. Let us keep it so.

The Burning of the Richmond Theater.

The Richmond Theater was burned in the month of December, like the Brooklyn Theater, but the day after Christmas. Richmond had then only 10,000 inhabitants, but there were six hundred people at the play. The points of the tragedy were much like those of the present one. A chandelier set the scenery on fire, the stage mechanics became panic stricken, the flames burst upon the audience, and there was only one door for escape, and the windows were very high. Sixty-one persons were published next morning as d

The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 11, 1877.

CONKLING HEARD FROM.

The Pittsburg Post says, Senator Conkling, of New York, in presenting to the Senate on 3rd, a petition from leading business men, bankers, manufacturers and ship owners of the metropolis, in favor of the amicable settlement of the Presidential contest made a brief and pointed declaration of his own views. It hardly leaves a doubt but that the New York Senator in the impending parliamentary contest will be found on the side of the Constitution, and honest dealing, and against the assumption of arbitrary and unconstitutional powers by the President of the Senate. Parties may and will contend in our system, he says, but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box, "the only duty "the only lawful proceeding which re- "mains is, to find the honest and true re- "sult to declare it, bow to it, and stand by it." He added, with special emphasis, that this duty "rests on the two houses of Congress"—not, we logically infer, on an officer selected by one house. Senator Conkling seems hopeful of an auspicious result for the very sound reasons that "interest and expediency, not less than "patriotism and honor point in one di- "rection and teach one lesson: whoever "stands on the right and truth will not "fall, whoever stands on wrong and false- "hood will be over-thrown."

This is the first bold and manly demand for honesty and adherence to the Constitution in determining the electoral count, that has fallen from Republican Senator or Representative. Now that the ice has been broken, Senator Conkling will find many followers from his own party. How petty and shriveled, in comparison with Conkling's declarations, appear the narrow and jaundiced statements, so full of partizan bitterness and sectional hate, President Grant has lately been giving to the American people.

FLORIDA.

The supreme court brings the rascally returning board back to its legitimate work, having twice failed to do it as the law requires. Information has been received at Washington that the supreme court of Florida will render an additional decision requiring the returning board to make a return of all the counties. If this is done it will give Tilden ninety-four majority.

A Washington despatch announces a kink in the Florida muddle, and a knotty question for lawyers to try their brain on. By the change in the state administration in Florida the returning board went out of existence on 2nd inst. By very singular manipulations of the returns they counted the democratic state candidates in, but gave the electoral vote to Hayes. This done they passed out of official existence. The question is now raised whether the supreme court of the state has the right to order the democratic state officers who form, under the law of Florida, the present and new returning board to recanvass the electoral vote. On this point lawyers are uncertain. If the court has no such right then of course, so far as state action is concerned, the state's vote stands for Hayes. The question is a very interesting one, and may become of importance.

The supreme court consists of three judges, all sound lawyers, and belived to be good men. Two are republicans and one of democratic antecedents.

The democrats of Florida who were counted out of the governship and other state officers including legislature by the rascals of the returning board, all obtained the offices to which the people fairly elected them through an order of the supreme court which resulted in a recount. Mr. Tilden's electors were also cheated out of their certificates by the same scamps, and he should have the vote of Florida.

Mr. Tuten, of the Bellefonte Republican, gives notice that application will be made to the next legislature for a law "to regulate and control the legal advertising and county printing in the county of Centre." We are left in the dark as to the "how" in this matter. That there is room for good regulation in this matter is true, as there has been considerable looseness about not to say gross injustice. Whether Mr. Tuten's regulation is to be a selfish one or a more in favor of justice and needed reform is what we want to learn before seconding, his move. If it is a move that will cut out the possibility of petiy spite work and to prevent monopoly and that will better serve the larger portion of the tax payers of our county, then we favor his movement, as there is reform needed in this matter of the county printing.

The last of hope of the Grant-Cameron gang to *ferry* Hayes across the presidential stream has about failed.

In reply to the statement that he coincides with Grant and favors a new election, Mr. Hewitt on Thursday said to an interviewer:

"The statement is not true. I believe most honestly and most firmly that Governor Tilden has been elected. I believe that these two houses will somehow work it out to that result. I did say, I do say this: Rather than have a civil war I should prefer a new election. I prefer ballots to bullets."

A special says that Mr. Hewitt's words voice the sentiments of a large majority of Tilden's supporters in Congress. They believe Tilden has been elected and believe Congress will so decide. They say: "Better a fight than the loss of our form of government, but better a new election than a fight." The conspirators may force a new election by declaring that or a fight to be the only alternative.

The Presbytery of Newark, N. J., by a vote of 17 to 12, found the Rev. Mr. Lee guilty of violating the Scriptures by allowing women to preach in his pulpit.

The wisdom of Gen. Grant's course in keeping his mouth shut for so many years has never been so apparent as since he began to talk.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained the Lower Court in its decision that Israelites must be held amenable to the laws of that State regulating the observance of the Sabbath. The case grew out of an attempt to keep stores open on that day.

On New Year's eve there was a heavy snow fall in the Gulf States. Two feet of snow fell at Holly Springs, Mississippi; fourteen inches at Jackson and Vicksburg; a foot at Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana, and four inches at Ozyka, delaying trains and breaking telegraph wires and interrupting communication.

Over seventy members of the Vermont Legislature attended a prayer meeting every morning.

THE POWERS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Upon this subject the N. Y. Herald of 4 inst. furnishes some interesting data. In 1841, 1845, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1865 1869 and 1873, as in every presidential election since 1797, and including that, the official record states that, "the two houses of congress being assembled, the certificates of the electors of the several states for President and Vice President were in their presence opened by the Vice President and delivered to the tellers, who, having read and ascertained the number of votes, presented to the Vice President a list thereof." That is to say, the Vice President has never, since the year 1793, assumed to do anything more than open the packages and hand them, without even himself looking at their contents, to the tellers, who represent the two houses.

In 1793, when Gen. Washington was unanimously re-elected, the proceedings differed somewhat from all that followed. The record states that, the two houses having assembled, the certificates "were by the Vice President opened read and delivered to the tellers appointed for the purpose, who, having examined and ascertained the votes, presented a list of them to the vice President." On this occasion, observe, the Vice President not only opened but read the certificates; but observe also, the tellers thereupon first "examined" them, and then "ascertained" the votes. The Vice President assumed no power to determine the character, the validity or the result of the votes.

In 1857 the vote of Wisconsin was not cast on the proper day. Inquiry was made whether it ought to be received. After debate in each house the report of the tellers recording it was adopted; but in the course of the debate the Vice President was bitterly accused of having assumed the power to decide, and was arraigned by members of both parties but he repeatedly and in the most emphatic language disclaimed having done so or believing himself to be possessed of any power except to open the certificates. He said that he "did not undertake to decide whether the vote of Wisconsin was a good vote or a bad vote;" he disclaimed "having assumed on himself any authority to determine whether that vote or any other vote was a good or a bad vote." In the joint convention, when the objection was made, Mr. Jones one of the tellers, remarked, "I suppose Mr. President, the proper way would be for the tellers to report the facts to the convention of the two houses, and let them decide." To which the vice president replied at once. "The presiding officer so considers." In the debate which ensued after the two houses had separated Mr. Seward said, "A misunderstanding exists in both houses of congress whether the president of the senate, acting as I hold as the organ of the senate, has not passed upon the question and counted the votes from the state of Wisconsin, and whether that may not be drawn into a precedent hereafter. I am one of that number who think that the president has not counted them," Mr. Douglas said, "I rise to state that in my opinion the tellers have no right to authenticate the certificate until the two houses have passed upon it as being a true count. Mr. Crittenden said "that any member of either house has the privilege and right to object to the counting of a vote and that it was competent for the senate and house of representatives alone to decide upon that objection." Speaking of a supposed assumption by the Vice President to declare the vote, he said, "It involves the privilege of determining a presidential election and declaring who shall be President. I protest against any such power." We might give a number of other citations, but it does not seem necessary at this time.

THE SENATE.

Washington, January 4.—This body met at the usual hour.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Conkling presented the petition of bankers, merchants and other business men of New York city in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. In presenting the petition he said: I have been requested to present a petition weighty by reason of the subject to which it relates, and by reason also of the number and character of those who sign it. The petitioners are citizens of New York distinguished not only for their prominence as members of society but for the large and varied interests they represent. They are men prominent in each of the great political parties of the country. I observe among the signatures names which at the recent Presidential election were found on opposing electoral tickets. I observe the names of eminent bankers, merchants, manufacturers, shipowners, scholars, professional men and other names long and honorably associated with leading enterprises and industries. It would be difficult to select in any State of the Union one hundred and fifty individuals and firms who represent a greater sum of property, intelligence and character, or who as petitioners deserve more consideration. In laying this petition before the Senate, it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with its appeal for orderly, lawful and patriotic action. In executing the Constitution in any instance and especially in an instance so grave as those referred to, partisan feeling as a guide and rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, observance of the Constitution and maintenance of the truth is not a party question or proceeding. It is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend, and I believe it is wholesome in a free government, that parties should contend over measures and candidates, but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box, the final arbitrament of popular contests the instrument known in our system the only duty, the only lawful proceeding connected with it which remains, is to find the honest and true result, to declare it, bow to it and stand by it. That is the duty of the hour. It rests on the two Houses of Congress. It rests on the nation. It rests on every citizen of the republic. That it will be done and done peacefully, decently and in order, these politicians do not, I think, disbelieve. They, in common with all men, may derive confidence from the fact that interest and expediency, not less than patriotism and honor, point in one direction and teach one lesson. Whoever stands on the right and truth will not fail. Whoever attempts to stand on wrong and falsehood will be overthrown.

A NEW FIRE LADDER.

John G. Kurtz, of *Milton*, Pa., is exhibiting in this city the model of an ingenious fire ladder and escape. It differs from the Scott Uda ladder now in use by the New York Fire Department in that it elevates perpendicularly and the men and hose can be simultaneously lifted. The model is made of wood, brass and iron from the old Harmony Engine, of Philadelphia, sold in 1839 to the town of *Milford*.—*Philadelphia Times.*

When a youny man sits down on a slippery pavement with such violence as to barely escape swallowing the roof of his mouth, there is nothing that will so powerfully prompt him to give indications of having done it on purpose, as the satisfaction depicted in the sweet face at the window opposite.

Father Bollig, the new custodian of the Vatican Basilica at Rome, is said to be the master of fifty-two languages

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor Hartranft is a brief document, entirely devoted to State affairs, and free from recommendations of a novel or important character.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 1, 1876, amounted to $6,078,890 and the expenditures $6,087,100; but there was a balance on hand at the commencement of the year of $983,207, and a balance at the close $984,997. In other words the receipts came within $8,210 of meeting the expenditures. The State debt was reduced during the year $254,187, leaving an outstanding debt of $22,978,950, or deducting the sinking funds assets amounting to $9,054,910, a total indebtedness unprovided for of $13,924,039.

In the next five years, commencing in February, 1877, the Governor says about twelve millions of the State loans become payable. On this subject the Governor says:

To pay the same would take an annual payment of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. This is not practicable nor desirable. I, therefore, recommend that a new loan be authorized, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, redeemable in fifteen years and payable in thirty years, for such amount as may be deemed in excess of a reasonable reduction of the public debt for the next five years. A new five per centum loan would be taken promptly at a premium and a large amount of interest saved. The desirability of such investment may enable the loan to be placed at even a lower rate of interest. The loans of the State would then successively become payable during the next thirty years, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners could always redeem, annually, the amount required by the Constitution, or more, if necessary, at par, and would not be forced to go into the market and purchase at a premium.

The estimated receipts of the sinking fund during the year 1877 show that over a million and a half dollars will be applicable for the redemption of the public debt during the fiscal year.

FALLING OFF IN REVENUES.

The revenues of the State being mainly derived from the profits of corporations and business, it is estimated the receipts of the general fund for the current fiscal year will fall below those of last year $780,591. The Governor estimates that there can be a reduction in expenditures of $500,000, leaving $280,591 to be provided for. As to how this deficiency can be made up, the Executive says:

The deficiency can probably be supplied without additional taxation, by strengthening the hands of the financial officers of the State and a rigid enforcement of the tax laws. The present system of assessment and collection of mercantile and tavern licenses is expensive and inefficient. Sometimes there are no assessments, and when assessments are made there are no collections and when collections are made the money is slow in reaching the Treasury. The whole subject of mercantile and tavern licenses, in the manner of assessment, collection and publication ought to be revised. By avoiding unnecessary expense and making the officers of the State responsible for the execution of the law, through their own appointed agents, the returns from this source may be largely increased. With this increased revenue, I feel satisfied the general expenses of the Government can be met without resorting to additional taxation.

The Governor advises a revision of the tax laws, so that the stock of all corporations paying less than six per cent. shall be appraised instead of taxing their dividends. He also favors a reduction of the tax on the capital stock of dividend paying railroad corporation, and the imposition of a gross receipt tax equal to such reduction. On this point he says:

Some of the wealthier railroad enterprises of the State are now paying little or no dividends, and therefore very little tax for the large amount of property represented. The non-productive, as well as the productive, property of individuals is equally assessed in proportion to its value. While it is not pretended to apply the same rule strictly to railroad property on account of its great advantages and benefits to the public, yet I believe the mode of assessments should be so changed as not to give unprofitable railroad property almost total exemption from taxation.

The tax on railroad corporations now amounts to nine-tenths of one mill for each one per centum of dividends declared. The Governor would reduce this tax to five-tenths of a mill.

TILDEN TO BE TALKED OUT OF TIME, AND A NEW ELECTION TO BE HELD.

Washington special to New York Tribune:

Just now the favorite solution of the Presidential complication is to hold a new election next fall, and to allow the President of the Senate, whoever he may be after the 4th of March, to administer the office and interim. This is to be brought about, according to the gossip of the lobbies and cloak rooms at the Capitol, by the Democrats in the Senate debating the questions arising in the progress of the count until the clock strikes the hour of noon on March 3, when it is claimed the whole operation of counting the votes necessarily ceases. Then the Senate is to proceed at once to swear in its new members and elect a presiding officer. By the time this is accomplished a message will be received from the Secretary of State announcing that there is a vacancy in the office of President of the United States. The newly-elected President of the Senate will take the oath of office before the Chief Justice, who will of course be in waiting with his gown on, and he will then jump into a carriage; drive to the White House and set the wheels of government in motion.

PROBABLY AN AGREEMENT ON THE MANNER OF DECLARING WHO IS ELECTED.

Washington, Jan. 2.—There is to be a meeting of the House Committee on Counting the Electoral Votes to-morrow. Several Democratic members of the committee have expressed their willingness to accept the propositions contained to Senator Morton's bill of last session, with an additional section to obviate the difficulty arising in case the two Houses acting in their separate capacities do not concur in a decision. The section proposed would apply especially to the question arising as to which is the proper return. In case two returns from one State are received by the President of the Senate, if one House should agree to receive one set of electoral votes and the other House the other, as might be the case with the Oregon electoral returns, it is suggested that the subject brought up in the joint session of the two Houses, the question of admissibility being put first as to one return and then as to the other, the result being determined by a majority of the members of the joint meeting. It is argued that the proper and only rule upon which the two Houses should act is, that where there is only one electoral vote or one set of electoral votes, the authenticity of which is doubted, the concurrence of both Houses should be necessary to decide the unauthentic return, and where there are two sets of votes there should be a concurrence of the two Houses as to which one shall be rejected, and in case such concurrence cannot be had a majority of the two Houses in joint session should determine which should be admitted. It is said that a majority of the House committee, including at least one Republican, are satisfied with the agreement, which has about been reached in the Senate Committee, embodying as it does the most essential points of Senator Morton's bill.

FLORIDA.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR DREW.

The Oath Administered by the Chief Justice—Many Republicans take Part in the Exercises—Not the Least Disaffection Visible.

New York, January 3.—A Herald special from Tallahassee states that the inauguration of Governor Drew took place about 12 M. yesterday. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Randall. The address was short and very conciliatory. It guaranteed full concession and protection in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the United States to the freedmen. A great many colored people took part in the inauguration and but few Republicans were absent. Nearly, if not all of Gov. Stearns' cabinet officers were present. Gov. Stearns himself did not attend. The oath was administered to the Lieutenant Governor also by the Chief Justice. The Legislature is organized in both branches, and both are Democratic.

The people of Florida have been granted grudgingly the State administration of their unmistakable choice, whether they are to be allowed to bear a due part in the election of a President remains to be seen. When the Republican Returning Board, on compulsion of a Republican Court, has to give up the State officials and Congressmen claimed but a few days before it is reasonable to conclude that its claim of the electors was not better founded, and will also have to be abandoned.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALL THE STATES FOR PRESIDENT.

Tilden.	4,282,159
Hayes.	4,029,684
Cooper.	80,792
Smith.	10,055
Scattering.	2,791
Tilden Over Hayes.	252,475
Tilden Over All.	158,827

Tilden is elected and he will take his seat—the attempt to steal the presidency from him is fast breaking down to the everlasting shame of radicalism

Later.—The House Committee in Florida, 3 democrats and 2 republicans, are unanimous in their opinion that Tilden carried the state. This alone knocks the conspiracy, and Tilden gets the chair.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S TROUBLES.

A Brother of his Late Affianced Gives him a Black Eye—a Great Sensation in Uppertendom.

[N. Y. World, Jan. 4.]

A very disagreeable incident yesterday disturbed the usually tranquil current of life in the Fifth avenue, near the Union Club. Mr. Frederick May, a young gentleman well known in this city, had taken up a station on the sidewalk outside the club and was observed after a little to be evidently waiting for the exit of some one from that establishment. The attention of Mr. James Gordon Bennet, proprietor of the New York Herald, who was then lunching within the club, with his sleigh in waiting at the door, having been called to this fact, Mr. Bennett put on his greatcoat and immediately went out. Mr. May at once accosted him, and some words passed between them, Mr. Bennett apparently attempting to quiet his interlocutor, when Mr. May suddenly seized him by the front of the coat, and drawing what appeared to be a cowhide, struck him violently over the back. Mr. Bennett is a well-knit, muscular man but his assailant is considerably over six feet in height and a well-known athlete, and as it was evident that Mr. Bennett for some reason desired to avoid using violence with him, the latter received several severe blows, one of which cut him across the face, and wounded him severely. The struggle lasted scarcely so long as this recital requires in the writing, but Mr. Bennett was distinctly heard to say, in a contemptuous, bitter tone: "Why don't you kill me at once?" No weapons, however, were drawn on either side. The cowhide was either taken away by Mr. Bennett or dropped by Mr. May, and the combatants closed, Mr. Bennett being thrown and falling in the snow which blocked the street. By this time Mr. William P. Douglas and Mr. John Heckscher, who were in the club, came out, and, with some difficulty, separated the two. Mr. Bennett was led by them into the club and shortly afterwards drove home in his sleigh, Mr. May immediately afterwards walking away.

Such is the story as told by eye-witnessess. Of course, rumor was at once on the alert with inventions as to the origin of so unusual a scene. It has been known for some time that an engagement of marriage existed between Mr. Bennett and Miss Carrie May, a sister of Mr. Frederick May. But, though it has been whispered for some time past that this engagement either had been or soon would be broken off, it was so obviously improbable that any man would wilfully draw public attention to the personal affairs of a young lady by a street encounter, that some more becoming cause for the difficulty had to be supposed: and upon inquiry among the friends of the father of *Mr. May*, Dr. William *May* of No. 44 West Nineteenth street, our reporters were informed that on Tuesday night *Mr.* Bennett called at the house and had a most unpleasent altercation with Dr. *May*, in the course of which he used language which *Mr.* Frederick *May*, on hearing of it yesterday morning, felt bound to resent, as he did.

Dr. William *May* is a brother of Col. Charles *May*, a heroe of the Mexican war, who married a *Miss* Law, of this city, resided here long at the New York Hotel, and died here as Superintendent the Eighth Avenue Railway. He was also a brother of a *Mrs.* Oelrichs of this city. The family are Baltimoreans by origin, and are well and widely connected. One of Dr. William *May's* daughters, *Miss* Edith *May*, it will be remembered was rescued from the disaster of the yacht *Mohawk* last summer, in which Commodore Garner and his wife so unhappily perished.

Mr. Frederick *May*, the assailant in yesterday's encounter, is about twenty-four years old, and is connected with a large dry goods house down town. Another brother Dr. William *May*, jr., is a practicing physician in this city.

A DUEL.

New York, January 7.—There is no longer reason to doubt that *Mr.* James Gordon Bennett and *Mr.* Fred *May* have gone to fight a duel. *Mr.* Bennett left town on Thursday morning and *Mr. May* on Friday night. Bennett was accompanied by an intimate friend and *May* by his cousin from Baltimore. The general belief is that the place of meeting will be somewhere in Canada near the Vermont line. *May* took the *Montreal* train, and as Bennett has been traced no further than Springfield it supposed he went north from there. Nobody in the city to-night doubts that a duel will take place in twenty-four hours, if indeed, it has not already been fought.

Later.—Later intelligence says that the duel was fought in Delaware, near Slaughter Station, on 8, and that May was wounded and Bennett had returned to Philadelphia unharmed.

THE BURNING MINE.

A VOLCANO IN PENNSYLNANIA.

Flames Bursting out of the Earth—Thousands of Dollars Damage and Hundreds of Men out of Work—the Fire Still Burning.

Harrisburg, Jan. 3.

Special dispatch to the Times.—The fire which broke out in the Lykens Valley Mines about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon is said to have originated through the carelessness of one of the miners, who threw a spark from a lamp he was trimming aside carelessly. In less than eight hours the fire had spread over an area of over five hundred yards in the shaft, which was speedily filled with fire, gas and smoke, and suffocating eighty or eighty-five valuable mules before they could be rescued. Adjoining the burning mine and directly connected with it is an abandoned slope, which has always contained more or less quantities of strong gas. This matter led the flames of the first mine and caused them to spread with fearful velocity in every direction, till up to this hour, 11, p. m., it is safe to say about two and a quarter miles of subterranean fire is raging. Operations have been suspended altogether, the miners and other employees fleeing in horror from the shafts.

The Mountain a Crater.

Over and above this burning mass the earth is opening in long seams, crumbling and forming immense pits, from which smoke and steam and sulphurous gases issue as from the crater of a volcano. The men employed to combat the destructive element are endeavoring, but vainly, it seems, to confine the flames and keep them below water level, and for this purpose the channel of Bear Creek, a considerable stream, has been directed into the burning mine, so far with little apparent effect. Men versed in the topography of the mines contend that the underground conflagration cannot be got under; that it must be permitted to rage until its fury exhausted for want of fuel.

A Panic Prevailing.

A regular panic exists among the business men and coal operators and the eight hundred miners that will be thrown out of work. Like most other calamities, the loss will fall most heavily on those who cannot well bear it. The fact that so many men, heads of families, are thrown out of employment in mid-winter is truly lamentable. About seventy-five per cent. of the property owned at the village of Wiconisco and Lykens is owned by workingmen, employees of these mines for years, but many have nothing to sustain themselves and families but their daily labor.

Harrisburg to the Rescue.

A private telegram, received here at 7.30, p. m., reports the fire still raging, here being no way to get at it. The Short Mountain slope is burning fiercely, and the slope house has been cut off to save the valuable machinery. The Lykens Valley has been treated the same way. The only way now thought of is to utilize the waters of Bear Creek. The Paxton steam fire engine of Harrisburg arrived with two hose carriages at 6 p. m., and arrangements have been made to operate the steamers forthwith. This morning a crowd of miners came down through the old and abandoned level from Big Lick Colliery, three miles distant, and reached the inside stables. They found the mules alive, but could not reach the outside stables. The loss is immense, but cannot now be estimated. It is alleged that it will require a year to repair damages. A prominent citizen of Harrisburg, largely interested in the mines proceeded to Philadelphia this afternoon to purchase a large supply of hose, which is to be shipped to Lykens immediately.

HORSE THIEF SHOT.—We learn that on Thursday night of last week, says the Mifflinburg Telegraph, Mr. Ritter, one of the two sons of Mr. Wm. Ritter, residing on a farm of the latter in White Deer twp, was awakened by the barking of his dog. He arose, and taking a double barreled gun proceeded to see what was wrong. He saw the dog was barking at the door of the barn and that the barn door was open. In a few moments a man hurriedly came out of the door and attempted to escape. While jumping the fence Mr. Ritter fired at him, but he did not follow at once as he thought there was another in the stable. Calling his brother, they both then made a thorough examination. The best horse in the stable was found bridled and ready to be driven away. On the fence there were bloody marks and across the field to the main road there was blood, which showed that the thief had been wounded. The track was lost at the road which proved there was a buggy or some conveyance in which the party escaped. Since then nothing further has been heard of the scoundrel.

Daniel Smith the torpedo man who was blown to atoms at Petrolia, a few days since, carried a $400 gold watch. The main spring is all that has been found. Not a splinter of the wagon has been discovered. Only about fifteen pounds of the remains of Smith and his partner Humphreys could be found on which to hold an inquest.

The Schuylkill region has mined and shipped 5,487,386 tons of coal this year as against 5,090,849 tons in 1875, the coal going over the Reading main line and Shamokin and Lykens valley roads.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.—The small pox has made its appearance in some of the neighboring counties. Whether we shall escape its ravages cannot be predicted but it is to be hoped we may. However, as everything calculated to relieve people of its dreadful consequences and to mitigate its evils, is of importance to the people generally, we give the following from an exchange: "A great discovery is reported to have been made by a surgeon of the English army in China to prevent pitting or making the face. The mode of treatment is as follows: When in small pox the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is thoroughly rubbed with croton oil and Tarter emetic ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevent the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as perfectly effectual."

The sliding scale of wages as at present agreed upon is to be continued in the Schuylkill coal region for 1877.

A contract has been let for the grading of the Sandy Run branch of the Broad Top railroad in Huntingdon county.

On Tudsday evening of last week a dwelling house about three miles south of Broad Top City, was destroyed by fire, burning four children from three to nine years of age. The mother, Mrs. McGowan, was away at a neighbor's helping to butcher, and the husband after kindling a large fire and putting the children to bed went after her.

New York, December 21.—Twenty-eight men in all were lost by the wreck of the ship Cicassian, sixteen of them were wreckers and the remainder belonged to the crew of the ship, including the captain.

A compromise is likely to be effected with the Tweed ring suits by the return of Peter B. Sweeny who is to be granted immunity from prosecution on his returning a stated sum. He is expected to arrive in New York within a week. A like compromise is talked of with all the ring thieves.

A beer cask burst in Toledo and killed two men.

The fashionable theatre of Boston, the Globe, is closed on account of bad business.

Parson Brownlow comes out of obscurity to consign "the corpse of the hell-deserving Democracy to cremation."

GOD'S TERRIBLE JUDGMENTS.

Dr. Hall's Vivid Picture of One of the Phases of Modern Society.

Dr. John Hall, in his sermon said it was absurd to think that the Hebrew writers of the Bible would have recorded such miracles and "terrible doings" by God alluded to in the text and have invited the people of the nation to accept and believe that record if it had not been well authenticated. He spoke of some of the most wonderful and important miracles, such as the passage of the Hebrew hosts through the Red Sea, and inferred that if the account of those "terrible doings" were mere fiction the deception would have been soon found out. He never thought of the Pilgrims and their landing in this country without comparing the event with the flight of the Hebrews. These English pilgrims were called the Modern Joshuas, who came to this country not to search for wealth in glittering mines or enrich themselves by commerce with the rest of the world. They came to find a secure abiding-place for the faith they professed. He asked if the wooden idols of the aboriginal Indians were any better than the graved images of the Amorites, and claimed that the occupation of this continent by a Christian race was in accordance with the divine plan, as was also the holding of India by the British crown. God's doings with the children of men were terrible indeed, as ample testimony proved. Ancient Rome was buried beneath the deposits of centuries; Spain once proud, had been humbled in the very dust. Probably the conflagrations that destroyed so large a part of the beautiful city of Paris a few years ago were the result of the same determination to punish with terrible judgments the repeated offences of mankind against God. There were only a few instances. If one looked around he would see a barbarous gloom setting over many of the States and nations of the world. Would America learn the terrible lesson taught by those judgments? God had punished this nation terribly once. He may speak in his wrath again. But if it were necessary to punish for a third time we might be sure that the vengeful bolts of destruction would not be long in coming. The church had never been successful in its work except when it went upon the theory that the judgments of God were terrible. This was the belief of the ancient Church of Augustine and Chrysostom, of Jerome and the other fathers. It was also the belief of the more modern Church of Wurtemburg and Geneva, and it was the belief of all clear, candid and Christian observers and thinkers of to day. After speaking at length upon the glory and majesty of God, and his terrible judgments. Dr. Hall spoke of the state of modern society and said: How often do we see young women in the flush of youth and health, flaunting their charms before admirers and making boasts of their success. Their conduct is such as to make honorable men blush and modest women turn away with horror. They push female honor and modesty aside, and during their brief day they hold an almost undisputed sway. They throw away eternal life and peace for the pleasures of the hour. We clergymen sometimes see sights that would horrify the world, could the public eye behold the misery and wretchedness which these poor misguided creatures bring upon themselves. Their youth and beauty prematurely lost by riot and dissipation, they are abandoned for fairer victims. They are in their homes of abject misery, striving to stimulate by use of strong drink the spirit of joy and gayety long since lost forever. There they are with their gaunt cheeks, trembling nerves and withered limbs, clothed in rags and starving by degrees till they find a final step often takes them out of the world.

In his prayer before the pastor asked that the rulers of the nation might be endowed with wisdom and a desire for just and honest government, and that the country might be spared the evils which seemed to threaten it.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrhage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

33 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,

Positively cured by the use of

SWAINE'S OINTMENT.

Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurige, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" the use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOS. W. CLIFTON,

(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)

Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all Leading Druggists.

Prepared only by

Dr. Swayne & Son,

330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Philadelphia.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

SWAYNE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

Impurity of The Blood.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

LIFE, Growth, Beauty, LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

A Scientific Vegetable Preparation of Rare Ingredients.

☞ Cultivate your hair.☜

London Glossy, Luxuriant Hair is one of the greatest personal charms. Restorer
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All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; if gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE,
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELEFONTE, PA.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may 31 '72

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM

RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr 22

J. S. MILLER.

Fashionable Tailor.

AARONSBURG.

Having opened rooms opposite the Reformed parsonage building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 16nov 1m.

MARKET

Report Of Prices

OF

F. G. FRANCISCUS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.,

FOR CASH.

Turpentine, 40 cts.
Linseed Oil, 62 cts.
White Lead, $10.50.
Nails, $3.25 per keg.
Bar Iron, 2½ cts.
COOKING STOVES, 7 in., $16.00; 8 in, $21.00; 9 in., $25.00.
ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATENT FLUES, 10 in., $10.00; 11 in., $12.00; 12 in., $15.000.
ROOM COAL STOVES, $4 to $10.00.
Galvanized Coal Buckets, 50 cts.
Galvanized Coal Shovels, 10 cts.
Fire Brick, 75 cts.
Coal Grates, $1.00.

Always for sale the best and Cheapest Cooking and Room Stoves in the Market.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY JAN. 11 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
H. F. SANKEY, A. G.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c., &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——The Reporter office has been removed and will be found nearly opposite the post-office.

——A trial of Mr. D. F. Luse's new chopper machine convinces us that it has decided advantages over the old kind of block machine. Having four knives, it works faster and easier, and is much lighter to transport.

——J. Wes. Gephart has associated himself with Gen. Beaver, as a new law firm at Bellefonte. Wes is a rising young man and Gen. Beaver could not have connected himself with a more promising young man for a partner. Wes has our best wishes, and ditto the firm.

——One day last week as the teams of the Messrs. Bower, of Haines twp, were at Hartleton over night, with grain, some scamp ripped open 17 bags from top to bottom.

——A lad by name of Kintzel, aged about 14 years, was taken to jail on last Wednesday, by constable Geary of Penn twp, for passing forged orders of small amounts on Adam Hosterman and Michael Kerstetter. Kinzel passed the orders on Jacob Snook and John Fpote of Millheim.

——The new landlord of the Bush house (successor to Wilkinson & Co.,) took French leave after a few weeks as "mine host" of the large hotel, leaving some parties to wish he had been a granger and true to the cash system. A party from Pittsburg have since taken charge of the Bush house.

——The house and lot of Joanna Kurtz, at Aaronsburg was sold to Emanuel Cronmiller for $675.

——By advertisement in another column it will be seen that the popular firm of J. & J. Harris, in the hardware business has been mutually dissolved. The business will be conducted at the old place by James Harris and James Potter, under the firm name of James Harris & Co. The new firm has our best wishes, and all needing hardware will find them perfect gentlemen to deal with and at prices of the smallest margin.

——Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn. Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store.

——A public installation of the officers of Progress Grange, will take place on Saturday 13 inst, at 1. p. m.

——A thaw last Sunday which lasted to Monday afternoon, when a disagreeable snow storm set in, since which it has been cold, and the thermometer below zero in in the morning. Sleighing is good.

——Rev. Price has a protracted meeting in progress at Millheim, which is largely attended. Rev. Sloat has a similar meeting in progress at Centre Hall,

——No returning board, no matter of what politics, can count out Sechler & Co., as the place where the best groceries are to be had. It is worth a trip to Bellefonte to see their nicely arranged and well stocked establishment, and to have a chat with the men in it. They sell at about a cash margin, and send you away fully satisfied in all you get of them. Just try them, and see for yourselves and benefit yourselves thereby.

——The Bellefonte Republican says the late proprietor of the Bush house, Peter Curren, proved to be a Philadelphia plug, who wears a silk hat on the side of his head looks wise and who sojourned here about two months and stepped down and out, leaving several unpaid bills behind him. He had several town callers last week, but the unbiquitous Peter wasn't there.

——FOR SALE.—A new cushioned, two-seated sleigh, for one or two horses. Apply at this office.

——The Lewistown Gazette of 3, says: One evening a week or more ago, James McDonald, of Reedsville, made extensive preparations for the entertainment of a bride and groom from Centre county. Besides providing roast turkey and its accompaniments, he secured the services of a fiddler and invited the young folks of the village, for the purpose of enlivening the occasion. Notwithstanding the ample provisions made, the "bride-groom tarried," and while he did so, whether they "all slept" or not we cannot tell, but one is sure, some unprincipled scamp stole the turkey.

——ANOTHER RAILWAY PROJECT.—The Brookville Jeffersonian says: On Monday last Mr. James Caldwell, of this place, commenced the survey for the new line of railway that will connect Brookville with Warren, in this state, and which is intended to form a direct route from the immense coal fields in Jefferson county to Buffalo and the Lakes. We have had assurance from railroad authorities that this road would be built during the coming year.

——Newman, at the new Eagle Clothing store, Bellefonte, has just received a new lot of goods for the Holidays, and he is selling all kinds of clothing and *sick* lower than ever. Newman says he sells the cheapest and best cloth in the county. He means business all over. Try him and we can assure you that you will save money by it. tf

——The cheapest and best quality of groceries can be had at Sechler's, Bush house block, Bellefonte.

——NOTICE.—The books of C. E. Peck have been left in the hands of John T. Lee, of this place for collection. All persons interested are earnestly requested to call and settle accounts as soon as possible. 2t.

——ALL KINDS OF LUMBER at private sale and at greatly reduced prices. Wm. Colyer, of Potter tp., has for sale 2000 sawed rails; 1200 chestnut posts; split rails 11 and 12 ft. long; 6000 ft. best white oak plank for wagon makers and from 1½ to 4 in.; scantling and axles; 4000 walnut boards 4 to 4½ in.; a lot of poplar and linn boards 2 x 4 in.; 6000 wagon spokes, white oak, all sizes; a lot of sled runners; 2000 feet of dry chestnut boards. All at reduced prices for cash or any kind of grain, beef or pork.

Also a span of mules, 8 years old, both leaders, perfectly safe; new gears; new 2-horse wagon; a 2-horse platform spring wagon; hay ladders, harrows, cultivators, corn plows, 2-horse sled, No. 1 double sleds.

All at private sale. Come on and get bargains, as Mr. Colyer intends going west in the spirng. 14dec 2m.

—— FOR SALE.—25 acres of good farm land near Centre Hall, 1m from railroad. Payments easy. Apply at this office.

FARMS TO LEASE.—The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

——We have some more big hogs to report. Mr. John Rishel, of near Centre Hill, had a Poland China granter which weighed live 720—which is equal to about 608 dressed. Mr. Rishel is a sound democrat and knows a thing or two about pork. Two pigs, of the same litter, 16 months old, belonging to John Wolf, of Spruce town, averaged 482 dressed.

——Mr. D. C. Keller of this place handed us a list of six hogs shipped by him a few days ago, which weighed gross, as follows 720, 580, 570, 520, 510, 490—tota 3690.

——OYSTERS.—Fresh tub oysters, by the quart, stew or otherwise, always on hand at C. Pings' confectionery.

——The competition among the grain buyers of Bellefonte now makes that place the best market for Centre county farmers to sell in. We notice that Brush and Pennsvalley farmers are hauling in that direction. Prices have advanced since our report last week.

——Neutral Oil, 75c, per gallon. Best Machine Oil in the world. No Grit. No clogging where this oil is used." Buy no other. We recommend this oil to be the best, sold at Boyer's, Aaronsburg 3t

——The commissioners have made the following appointments: Clerk—Henry Beck. Mercantile Appraiser—Howard Barnes.

Attorney—Alexander & Bower.

——Those who got through the holidays best, wisest, most profitable were undoubtedly those who got holiday groceries, confectioneries and other good things at Sechler's. So they all say.

——Loeb's sell the best ladies and gents goods in Bellefonte. Always have the latest styles up to time.

——A grand Festival will be held at Pine Grove, commencing on Monday eve., 22 Jan., and to continue five days. Every effort is being made to make it a pleasant affair, and all are invited to attend. The proceeds to go towards discharging the endebtedness of the Water Company of that town.

——Appleton Muslin, 9½c per yard at Boyers, Aaronsburg, Pa. 3t

——Having removed our office lately, we did not succed in getting our press in complete running order for last week's issue of the Reporter, which explains the imperfect appearance of many copies we were obliged to send out, and for which our readers are kindly asked to excuse us, as printing machines are ticklish things to arrange.

——DONATION.—A goodly number of the Reformed people in Brushvalley, visited their pastor at Rebersburg with baskets, bags, crocks &c., full of things for the pantry, closet and granery. So also, did the Tylersville Reformed congregation of Sugar Valley send in her portion. Many thanks to you, my dear friends, for the expression of kindness, and regard for your pastor. May the good Lord bless you. PASTOR.

——Lancaster Ginghams, 10c per yard at Boyer's, Aaronsburg. 3t

——John Limbert, late landlord at Aaronsburg, has rented Judge Roudenbusch's tavern stand, at Beaver Springs, in Snyder county, and will be "mine host" again.

——"Our Centennial Olio," published by the Class of '78, Penn'a College, is a handsomely gotten up catalogue, bound in gilt paper. J. Witmer Wolf has our thanks for a copy of the publication.

——Mr. George Spyker, of Mifflinburg, writes us that from Nov. 1874 to April 28, 1875, we had 28 snows, depth 88 in. or 7⅓ ft (were all correctly measured in his yard.) Mr. Spyker further writes:

I wish to say, my old friend, S. B. Walter, esq., of Chillisquaque, Northumberland co., raised and slaughtered, a few days ago, two porkers, weight, 580, 586. J. K., of Penn did well. S. B. W. did better.

——Poplin Alpacca dress goods, 25c per yard, at I. D. Boyer's, Aaronsburg. 3t

And now comes another use for petroleum. Consul Stevens, in his report on the trade of Nicolaieff during the past year, states that part of South Russia continued free from cattle plague. But his attention was drawn in the summer to several cases of baldness of oxen and cows, and the loss of tails and manes among horses. He recollected that a former servant of his, prematurely bald, had got the habit, when trimming the lamps, of wiping his petroleum be-smeared hands in the scanty locks which remained to him, and the result was a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. At the consul's suggestion the owner of several black cattle and horses affected as above mentioned tried the remedy, and found that it effected a quick and radical cure. The Consul observes that the petroleum should be of the most refined American qualities, and be rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all.

THE LOUISIANA CRISIS.

Two Inaugurations Certain.

New Orleans, January 7.—Packard the Republican claimant, and his allies are very apprehensive of a fearful conflict next week consequent upon the inauguration of Gov. Nicholls, which will scarcely take place with an accompaniment of considerable popular enthusiasm. The Republican managers say they have trustworthy information that Nicholls will fill all the appointive offices within the gift of the Governor, and that those appointees will insist upon qualifying and performing their respective duties. Among the new officers will be a Democratic Chief of Police and a full force of Metropolitan Police under him, and it is expected that these will attempt to drive the present force from the streets.

In view of these contingencies the Packard party are arming and fortifying, claiming that it is for defense. Mr. Packard says he will not interfere with the Nicholls government so long as no effort is made to exercise the functions of government. No doubt the United States troops will sustain Packard, by a recognition of his Gubernatorial authority. Nicholls will be inaugurated at one o'clock on Monday and Packard at noon, so that the latter will have an hour's start of his competitor. Whatever else may occur there will be no demonstration by the Democrats against Federal authority.

It is reported that Governor Tilden telegraphed Nicholls yesterday that he must under no circumstances permit a disturbance of the peace. This message was accompanied by Gov. Tilden's assurance that he was confident of being the next President.

WAR OR PEACE?—OPPOSING POWERS.

London, January 6.—The Standard's special from Constantinople, after reviewing the proceedings at Thursday's sitting of the conference, expresses the opinion that the dangerous part of the crisis is over. The Paris Moniteur, which is in close relation with the French foreign office, however publishes the following: "We regret to state that the disposition of Turkey was not improved in Thursday's sitting, and leaves very little hope of an arrangement by diplomacy. Although the conference meets again on Monday, if the situation is not modified, it may even now be stated that the task of England is ended."

Servia Still Arming.

The Standard's Belgrade dispatch says the Servian Government continues to arm and demands that the armistice be abrogated, as Servia cannot bear the prolonged uncertainty which makes it imperative to keep her people in arms.

——Try Sechler's grocery next time you go to Bellefonte and you will find all is true that is said about them.

MOHAMMEDANS AROUSED.

MONEY FOR WAR IF ENGLAND WILL SUPPORT THE SULTAN.

The Empress of India Called upon to Take up the Cause of the Porte—Movements of Tribes in Central Asia Against the Czar.

London, Jan. 5.—It is understood in high commercial circles here that the Government have received a telegraphic communication from the Viceroy of India announcing that a petition is being signed throughout Mohammedan vassal States of the English Crown praying the Empress of India to support the Sultan and that large sums of money are being subscribed by the Indian Princes toward the military expenses of England in the event of war with Russia. Movements hostile to the Russians are also anticipated among the Mohammedan tribes of Central Asia.

London, Jan. 5.—A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says the Austrian Slaves here are becoming more and more incensed against the Russians in consequence of the project of Gen. Ignatieff the Russian Plenipotentiary, of annexing old Servia to one of the provinces into which Bulgaria, according to Russian proposals, is to be divided. News has been received confirmatory of the deep indignation of the Greeks at the proposals of the Conference, which tend to subordinate the Greek to the Bulgarians, and sacrifice the Turkish Greek population to the Slavs. The hope is unanimous that Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will be able to carry out the reforms single handed.

The Emperor William has forbidden German officers on the active list from entering the Russian army.

THE FIRST FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN DENMARK.

London January 3.—A special despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Copenhagen says the first railway accident in Denmark, involving loss of life, has occurred between Horseus and Aarhuns. A train conveying a hundred laborers to clear a snow blockade ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and thirty severely hurt. The injured suffered greatly from cold and the difficulty of sending assistance to them.

ANOTHER LICK AT THE LICK ESTATE.

San Francisco Post—The Lick estate has again come up in the Probate Court. This time it is William H. Lick who is asking for letters of administration. He says he is a nephew of the deceased James Lick and the son of John Lick, also deceased; that John H. Lick is not a son of the deceased, or if a son is illegitimate that if deceased at any time before signed a document acknowledging himself the father of John W. Lick, he was at that time insane; that deceased was of unsound mind for three years before his death; that the legal heirs of deceased are himself, Henry Lick, of Alton, Ill., his brother; James H. Lick, his half-brother, who has already filed petition for letters of administration and Mrs. Julia Ann Antrim, of Paris, Ill., his half-sister, and if there are any more legal heirs he does not know of them. He asks that letters be issued either to him alone or to him and his half-brother, James W. Lick. The time set for the hearing of this petition is the same as that of the other two—January 3.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Hardware business under the firm name of J. & J. Harris, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain for settlement at the store, where all persons having accounts will please call and settle the same before April first, next.
JOHN HARRIS,
J. K., of Penn did well. S. B. W. did better.
JAMES HARRIS.
Bellefonte, January 1, 1877.

The hardware business will be continued at the old stand by James Harris and James Potter, under the firm name of James Harris & Co. Thankful for the patronage of the public in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. 1jan 3t JAMES HARRIS & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the distribution of the money in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Hon. S. S. Wolf, dec'd. The auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to distribute the money in the hands of the administrators as shown by their account filed to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 21st of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.
3t J. L SPANGLER, Auditor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable John Irvin jr and the Honorable H. Depp, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of Jan., A. D., 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan., being the 22th day of Jan. 1877, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the hundredth year of Independence of the United States.
LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

CAUTION.—Having purchased at Sheriff's Sale, the following property of John Sauer, of College twp, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution all persons against meddling with the same in any manner, viz: 1 bay mare, 7 head of hogs, 1 steer, 1 cap buggy, a lot of wheat in the straw, a lot of corn in the ears, and sundry small articles sold by the lot.
21 dec 3t DANIEL HESS.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on January 20th, 1877, the following described property, at the late residence of Daniel Conser, dec'd, in the town of Rebersburg, Miles twp., Centre co. A HOUSE AND LOT, being the late residence of said deceased, bounded on the north by Main street, east by lot of James Mallery, south and west by alleys, and known or marked on the General Plot of said town as lot No. 11. The house being a large two story house, with a cellar room, and in good condition. There is also erected on said lot a good STABLE, or rather a small barn, as well as all other necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when terms will be made known.
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
21 dec Adm'r of Daniel Conser.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry in the town of Boalsburg, near the premises, on Saturday
THE 13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1877.
The following described real estate, late of Ezra D. Brisbin, of Harris twp, dec'd, viz: a VALUABLE FARM, adjoining the town of Boalsburg, Harris twp, Centre county, containing
150 ACRES,
thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, LOG BARN, and other outbuildings. Several fine springs of water rise on the premises. There is also a young and thrifty ORCHARD of choice fruit. The greater portion of the land is of excellent quality, and a part thereof is suitable for division into Town lots. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by
SAMUEL GILLILAND,
21dec Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of E. H. Carr, committe of Aaron Parterage, a lunatic, has been filed in the court of common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented to the said court for confirmation at January term next. A. WILLIAMS,
14dec 3t Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that S. E. Hedding has filed his petition for license to keep a Hotel in the Potter House, in the borough of Philipsburg, Pa. and application will be made to the court to grant the same at January Term, next, January 2, 1877. A. WILLIAMS,
2, Prothonotary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE F. M. F. INS. COMPANY of Centre County, Pa.

Centre Hall, Jan. 8th, 1877.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the directors present the nineteenth annual statement of the transactions of the Company.

Assets.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$21,994.59
On which there has been paid		585.10
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		$22,809.49
To which add cash in the treasury		174.26
Total available assets of the past year		$22,983.75

Expenses.

Compensation to Directors	$175.10	
Salary of Sec'y	150.00	
Salary of Treas.	30.00	
Printing, rent postage & stationary	81.90	
Election board	5.00	
Murray Brothers on shop, &c	12.30	
Committe on investigation at Sholl's	10.03	
John Brett on house	202.84	
Franklin Sholl on house	736.60	$1413.17
Total accruing assets and funds of the company the past year after deducting expenses		$21,570.58
To which add funds reported of previous year	116,004.74	
Minus notes expired and canceled	$17,478.17	$98,526.57
Making the total available assets of the company this day		$120,097.15
Risks and insurances taken the past year	$261,593.96	
Same reported for previous years	5,075,690.84	
		5,337,284.82
From which deduct policies expired and canceled		$2,638,529.97
		$2,708,754.85
Due the company from agents		680.22

At an election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year. J. W. Krumrine, J. W. Campbell, Henry Keller, Joseph Baker, John Rishel, Levi Murray, George Buchanan, S. J. Herring, Amos Alexander, John H. Musser, John Hosterman and Samuel Gramley. Whereupon the board organized and elected the following officers.

President—Geo. Buchanan.
Vice President—Henry Keller.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer
D. F. LUSE, GEO. BUCHANAN,
Sec'y. Prest.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall, on
SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1877,
at one o'clock, the following real estate belonging to the estate of Jacob Meese, dec'd a certain piece of ground in Potter twp, containing
TWO ACRES,
and ninety perches of the best quality of land and in the highest state of cultivation thereon erected a good TWO STORY HOUSE, Stable and Blacksmith shop, and all necessary outbuildings, and a never failing spring of water, choice fruit trees. One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
JOHN SHANNON,
jan 4 Administrator.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre co. on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1877, for confirmation and allowance.

The account of Christian Buck and B. F. Leathers, trustees of all and singular the goods &c., which were of Mary K. Taylor, late of Unionvillle dec'd.

The account of Jane Jacobs, formerly Jane Lucas, administratrix of the estate of Nelson Lucas, late of Snowshoe twp deceased

The partial account of J. M. Blair, administrator of the estate of James Lucas, late of Union twp dec'd.

The account of James Searson and William Searson, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Searson, late of Benner twp dec'd.

The account of Albert Ammerman, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of T. B. Miller, late of Spring twp dec'd.

The account of Aaron Dutweiler, administrator of &c., of Henry Hoss, deceased, late of Spring twp, as filed by Lydia Dutweiler, executrix of Aaron Dutweiler, late of Haines twp deceased.

The account of Aaron Dutweiler, guardian of Candase and Jeanette Roush, minor children of Joshua Roush, dec'd, as filed by Ira Dutweiler, executrix of Aaron Dutweiler dec'd.

The account of Robert Valentine, guardian of Andrew Robison, late of Spring twp deceased.

The final account of H. M. Stover, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Rebecca Stover, late of Harris twp deceased.

Register's Office, } W. E BURCHFIELD,
Bellefonte. } Register.
Dec. 21st, 1876.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high, almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased, containing

282 ACRES,

more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and shingle mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Story House, Bank barn, 54 ft. by 132 ft, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of

218 Acres of Timberland,

adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.

For particulars address, either
S. GRAMLY,
Rebersburg, Pa., or
R. KREAMER,
H. WOLF
9 nov 12t Woods Store, Pa

Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C. writes: "Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 1.—The heaviest snow storm ever known here is now prevailing. The snow is eighteen inches deep, and the railroads are blocked.

Pottsville, Pa., January 7.—The jury in the case of Michael Colghan, charged with the murder of John Bocher near Ashland, on October 28, after being out all night, rendered a verdict this morning of murder in the second degree.

MARRIAGES.

On 28 ult., Mr. Philip Frank of Rebersburg and Miss Kate Haught, of Madisonburg.

On 28 ult., Thomas O. Keen, of Penn twp. and Miss Lucida Scholl of Miles twp.

In Mifflinburg, on the 2nd inst. by Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. L. Hensler and Rev. Isaac Grier, D. D., Prof. Philip M. Bikle, of Gettysburg, and Miss Emma J., daughter of Henry G. Wolf, of Mifflinburg.

On the 28th ult., Mr. Robert F. Vonada and Miss Sue E. Motz, both of Woodward.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Mr. James Stall and Miss Mary A. Stover, both of Earleystown.

On 3, by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Samuel W. Sheaffer to Miss Emma Strokecker, both of Sugar Valley.

On 21, ult., by the same, Henry A. Hawk of Brushvalley, to Miss Mary A. Vonada, of Georges Valley.

On 26, ult., at Egg Hill, by Rev G. W. Bouse, Jas. B. Strohm, of Centre Hill, to Miss Maggie E. Evans, of Egg Hill.

—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, at Washington, N. J., wishes an agent in this vicinity, as he has labored long to produce instruments of very superior merit; he will accept of none but those who approach him with satisfactory references. 1m

MARKETS.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1.20.
Red Wheat, $1.20.
Rye, 55c.
Oats, 30c.
Cloverseed, choice, 6 to $8.50.
Potatoes, retail, $1.00.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $6.25.
" retail, $6.75
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11.50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9.50.
Corn, Shelled, 45c.
" cob, 40c.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:
Wheat, white $1.15.
Wheat, red, $1.25.
Barley, 55.
Corn, 45.
Oats, to 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.00.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 27
Eggs, 20.
Lard 09

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker twp, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about midway between the two places: Containing about 87 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuildings, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and desirable for a small home is also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occupied by Samuel Showers, containing about 27 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClinton, containing about 180 ACRES; One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 ACRES, all situated contigous to the property first described in Walker twp, and the other occupied by Michael Corman, containing 240 ACRES, and 9 perches, neat measure, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoe and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit purchasers, therefore he location is such as to warrant a div dip of the same.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg.
sept 28 3m Executors.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

[COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.
You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.
At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 30novly

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.
Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
J. & J. HARRIS,
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may3-72tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

W. M. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 6tf.

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe will be sent free to all. Address at once, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., or may be had of J. K. Miller & Son, Druggists, Centre Hall, Pa. jan 4 1y.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
PETER HOFFER, WM. B. MINGLE,
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ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may9 74tf.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & B. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desired. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he furnishes the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may31 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
RE-OPENED!
A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.
The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most

The Invincible Lover.

My heart sings like a May day bird
That wons its leafy groves,
And lightly does the burden bear
Of half a score of loves.
My heart sings like a May day bird,
And will not stint its joy
For all the laughing maids on earth,
That smile to work annoy.

On youth, like a triumphant king,
I gayly still can ride;
Nor need I part from nature's charms
To seek a meaner bride.
The morning sun, the radiant eve,
Are dearer far to me
Than any rosy cheeks, or lips,
Or bright love rolling e'e.

Yet not unapt in love's sweet wiles,
Nor dames unskilled to sue—
Nature's my mistress and my queen,
More gracious and more true.
On her green hills—a nuptial conch—
Through dewy evening hours,
I woo her western winds, and hold
Soft dalliance with her flowers.

No jealous fears disturb my breast,
But with a large consent
Rich favors I receive, and then
Receiving am content.
All seasons and all times she owns
My love with heartfelt tie;
In her embrace my life I pass,
In her embrace shall die.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Questions and Answers.

How about feeding whole corn to poultry?

When corn only is fed to fowls it serves to fatten them, but dries up their egg product; as compared with wheat, barley, rice, oats, etc., it possesses very little of the requisite qualities that go to help the creating of egg substance; therefore, for laying hens whole corn is to be avoided as a continuous food, but can be given in the proportion of one-fifth corn to other grains and feed allowed. Cooked meat once or twice a week is said to be good for laying hens.

Can a poor, stony pasture be renovated?

Plowing up the ground and enriching it while cultivating two or three successive crops, and then seed it down thickly with grass seed, will greatly improve it. Or the land can be top dressed with manure or guano and then seeded down.

Which corn brings the greatest price, white or yellow?

That depends upon circumstances, and varies in different seasons; usually white corn commands the best price, but at the present time in New York yellow corn sells some five or six cents in advance of the white corn.

How can you tell when alfalfa seed is ripe?

Alfalfa seed in proper condition presents a yellow, glossy appearance. When not ripe the seeds are white.

Which loses the most from shrinkage in drying, corn or wheat?

It has been contended that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by drying.

How many pounds does a bushel of corn average?

In most States fifty-six pounds; in New York fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

Story Night.

"A Mother" sends the following account of the way in which the little ones of her own and a neighbor's family are amused and cultivated, which will be of interest to a large number of our readers:

It is quite easy for grown people to amuse and entertain themselves and each other during the long winter evenings, but a more difficult task for children. To be sure they have blind man's buff, magic music, forfeits, parlor croquet, and similar games, but a friend and I have hit upon a plan which has proven very felicitous in many ways, and which our children like very much indeed. Every week we have one evening that is called "Story Night." On this evening each person present tells a story, made up for the occasion, or gleaned from readings. The youngest member opens the entertainment, then the next older, and so on till the fathers, mothers, aunts, uncles and visitors, if any are present, tell a story. Lately, since the children have been in school, they frequently select poems from their reading books and recite them with appropriate emphasis and gesture, or write out a story and read it. The evening spent in this way is quite the pleasantest one of the whole week, and looked forward to with anticipative preparation by every member of the two families. If any one chooses to sing a song, or play an instrumental piece on the piano or organ, that is gladly accepted in lieu of a story; but no one is exempt from contributing something to the common fund of entertainment. It is wonderful the improvement manifest in the ability of the younger ones, and the elder ones, too, in narrating events and handling character. We manage the affair in such a way that there is no feeling of embarrassment with even the youngest, and as everybody must take a part, each is kindly and forbearing in criticism and ready to be amused and entertained by all the rest.—*Tribune.*

Saving Manure.

Probably but few farmers exist who have not read articles in the papers advising them to keep their stable manure under cover in a cellar under the stalls, or under a shed; but in both places dung is liable to become too dry, and the straw among it will not decompose as rapidly as it will when exposed to rains; or if it be all horse dung, it will "fire-fang," and will be greatly injured. A cellar under the stable stalls, into which all the manure and urine of the stock is received, is a good thing, but it would be a great deal better if the manure could be thoroughly wet once a month from a pump adjoining or near the cellar. The same can be said of manure under a shed when piled in deep; it must be kept moist or it had better be kept in the open barnyard. Indeed, we are of the opinion that when a barnyard is made concave, with no drain to it, manure can be kept in it from fall to spring without any loss. Some farmers think that much of the virtues of manure in open yards pass down into the soil and are lost; but such is not the case, as it will be found on removing it in the spring that the soil under it has become colored but two or three inches deep. Now we claim that if an abundance of litter be used upon the surface of the manure to retain moisture and to prevent evaporation, all that a farmer makes can be as well preserved in his open barnyard as under cover; and we would prefer to have our manure spread over the yard occasionally, and covered with straw, than to have it thrown into heaps by the stable door and through windows back of the stalls, and so remain all winter, with much of its virtue washed away and lost.

The Centennial Receipts.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States circuit court, at Philadelphia, by W. H. Rawle, in behalf of the Centennial board of finance. The bill is directed to the interests of all holders of Centennial stock. It recites acts of Congress creating the board and defining its powers; sets forth the amount of stock held by Messrs. Patterson, Lewis, Gill and the State National bank of Camden, and the amount claimed to be due the United States by Assistant Treasurer Eyster, and specifies the conditions which are attached to the government appropriation of $1,500,000. It further says that the total amount of subscriptions received by the board amounted to $2,400,000; and after the payment of debts, there remains for distribution about $2,000,000. There were no profits derived from the Exhibition, and the said balance is insufficient to pay the stockholders. The defendants claim the balance should be distributed pro rata among the creditors of the board, and Assistant Treasurer Eyster claims for the government $1,500,000 out of the said balance. The board say they have no interest in this balance, but, in order to be protected in the premises they pray the court to order the claiming parties to interplead, and to decide their rights by a decree as in chancery, the board offering to dispose of the fund in the meantime as the court may direct.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Senate investigating committee has received the evidence on both sides relative to the election in Louisiana. The statement of the Republicans as presented to the committee sets forth: That the late election in this State was at certain polls and in certain precincts in a parishes made null and void in law by violence and intimidation; that from 12,000 to 15,000 Republican voters who desired to vote were put in fear of their lives and kept from the polls, and that from 5,000 to 6,000 Republicans who desired to vote the Republican ticket were forced to vote the Democratic ticket; that in said election the right of from 16,000 to 20,000 colored persons to vote was by these means denied and abridged. The report gives parishes in which intimidation is declared to have taken place by name, and charges that white Democrats are responsible for the intimidation. It cites instances of murder which it charges were for political intimidation. The counsel for the Democrats in their report say that at the election in the State November 7, 1876 a majority of the legal votes for the Democratic candidates averaged about 8,000, and that the election so far as the Democrats were concerned was fair and peaceable, and no effort was spared by the Democrats to secure a fair and quiet election. It charges that the leaders of the Republican party determined and conspired to carry the State by fraud and unfair means; that they appointed none but Republicans as supervisors of election; that they sent out corrupt men from the cities to the parishes to act as supervisors; that false registration papers to the number of 10,000 were given to colored men who wished to vote the Democratic ticket; that illegal United States deputy marshals were appointed to surround the polls and intimidate voters; that federal money was wrongfully used to aid the Republican cause; that the returning board of the State was illegally composed of Republicans alone, and that the board exercised powers that they did not possess; that one of the Republican electors held his office illegally, being a United States surveyor at the time, and that the returning board did, as the climax of a all conspiracy, fraudulently cast out a number of Democratic votes, say about 13,000, in some cases casting out whole parishes without justification, and in other boxes showing heavy Democratic majorities, violating law and even violating its own rules and mode of proceedings, thereby accomplishing the results desired by said conspiracy.

By a collision on the Boston, Barre and Gardner railway near Princeton, Mass., one man was killed outright and twenty passengers injured, several of them fatally..... A schooner laden with fish struck on the Thrum Cap shoals at the entrance to Halifax harbor and went to pieces. Her owner, ... Baker, of Jedfore, and a man named Gould, were drowned..... The steamer City of Bristol left Liverpool December 6 for Philadelphia, but encountered heavy weather when a few days at sea, during which she lost her foremast and rigging, and had the second officer and four seamen washed from the deck and drowned..... A considerable portion of the village of May's Lick, Ky., was burned. Loss, $12,000..... Grosce propches to raise an array of two hundred thousand men..... The losses by the Little Rock fires amount to $350,000. The fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries..... The second evening's sale of the Johnston gallery, New York, brought $176,822 for ninety-seven paintings and two statues. The highest price paid was $12,503 for Church's "Niagara." Gerome's "Death of Cæsar" realized $8,000; Meissonier's "Marshal Saxe and Staff" $8,600, and Troyon's "Autumn Morning" $9,750..... The tugboat Jacob L. Neafie exploded her boiler off the Navesink Highlands and sunk with the captain and two men, the others escaping, badly injured..... Phillips, Me., suffered the loss of five stores and two dwellings by fire. Loss, $10,000.

In an interview with a reporter, Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, declared it to be duty of the House to see that any wrong the Senate may attempt is defeated. When asked what public significance is to be attached to the action of the Democrats in calling public meetings in the Northwest, especially in Indiana, Gov. Hendricks replied that the fact that the power to decide the electoral vote was claimed by the president of the Senate greatly contributed to excite popular feeling. Still, the meetings were called by the Democrats, not for the purpose, he supposed, of making any threats, or organizing any resistance against authority, but for the purpose of making a public expression at the threatened invasion of popular rights, and of giving the House of Representatives an assurance of support in the exercise of its constitutional rights and prerogatives. It is perhaps proper to add, he says, that should the House positively assert its rights to participate in the count, and should the right be denied and refused by the Senate, supported by the Executive, we would stand in the presence of serious dangers; not because of any party movements, but because of a conflict in the machinery of the government, without any tribunal for its adjustment. The report that a secret political society is being organized in Indiana, the purpose of which is dangerous, he is confident is without foundation.

Another incendiary fire has occurred at Little Rock, Ark—being the sixth in as many days—and $12,000 damage done. Two other fires were started, but were discovered and extinguished. A vigilance committee is being formed, and it is generally understood that any person found firing a building is to be shot on the spot..... The Alabama claims court leaves $9,000,000 on hand..... Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin sends the following dispatch to army headquarters, under date of Dec. 8th: "Yesterday, with a force of one hundred men of the Fifth infantry, I followed and drove Sitting Bull's camp of 190 lodges south across the Missouri river, near the mouth of Bark creek. He resisted my crossing for a short time and then retreated to the 'Bad Lands.' Sitting Bull is in camp on Bark creek, with over five hundred warriors."..... Twenty-one male and eleven female students were arrested in St. Petersburg Russia, for unfurling a red flag bearing the words "Union and Liberty," and shouting "Liberty" at the time..... Col. James Bagley, who commanded the New York 69th regiment during the war, and a prominent member of the Tammany society, died suddenly of heart disease.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State committee met at Harrisburg to consult regarding the Presidential election and after deliberation issued an address declaring that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were, on the seventh day of November last, elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The address appeals to the people of the State as follows: The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have, by the Constitution, the sole and exclusive power to settle all questions which relate to the validity of the electoral votes of the several States. In the event the Constitution gives the House of Representatives the power to elect the President. We, therefore, earnestly invoke from you every effort cognizable by law for the execution and support of the constitutional methods by which is to be determined who are the lawfully elected President and Vice-President of the United States..... The Senate and Hampton House of South Carolina adjourned *sine die* before Christmas. Before adjourning, the Senate appointed a committee of three Republicans and three Democrats, to confer and make a report on the constitutionality of the Mackey House..... The supreme court of Florida sustains the Drew demurrer to the answer of the canvassing board and grants a peremptory order for the board to reconvass from the face of the returns.

Emperor William spoke hopefully of peace in his speech at the close of the German Parliament..... On the third and last evening of the auction of the Johnston art collection in New York, crayons and drawings were offered and realized fair prices. The total sum realized by the sale reached the sum of $332,000, which considering the times and scarcity of money, is unparalleled..... By the carelessness of a conductor of a freight train on the Belvidere-Delaware railway, New Jersey, who neglected to send out a flagman when his locomotive left the train standing on the track while it went for water, a coal train was precipitated upon the freight, and Brakeman Servis was killed and Conductor Angels and Brakeman Moody injured..... The Sioux commission report in favor of a removal of the Indians, and against placing them under control of the War department..... During the recent gale there were 150 lives lost on the coast of Scotland and England..... The New England Society of New York held its annual dinner, and addresses were made by Mark Twain, Mayor Wickham and others..... The fair buildings at Indianapolis, Ind., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000. An adjoining greenhouse was also ruined. Loss, $20,000..... Zack Henry, a cripple of Harrodsburg, Ky., after being thrashed by Robert Gallagher, procured a gun and literally shot Gallagher's son, James Gallagher, a son, seeing his father fall ran toward him, when Henry killed him also. The murderer was arrested..... A fire in Homer, La., destroyed twenty business houses and two dwellings. Loss nearly $200,000.

President Grant having heard the report that he is likely to be elected United States senator from Illinois to succeed Mr. Logan, promptly and unequivocally declares that he will not be a candidate. He gives a number of reasons why he will not be a candidate, the principal one being that he strongly favors the re-election of Senator Logan..... The electoral vote of Florida was cast and sent to Washington before the decision of the supreme court of the State that a new count of the popular vote must be made. A call is issued for a convention of colored delegates to meet in Washington to consider the political situation..... There are four Democratic Presidential electors, the legality of whose election is disputed by the Republicans. They are Frost, of Missouri, who is laboring under political disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment; Moore, of Tennessee, whose political disability has not been removed; Williamson, of New Jersey, who is a United States commissioner, and Holloway, of Virginia, who was a United States Centennial commissioner..... The final announcement of a termination of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the extradition of criminals, is a diplomatic victory for Lord Salisbury Field..... The British government recedes from its position assumed when it refused to surrender Winslow, and accepts the view of the United States government, and Brent, Gray, Winslow and Ellis will all be given up if they can be arrested.

A broken rail threw a train of cars from the track near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and eight passengers were more or less injured by the cars turning completely over..... A $11,000 package of money on its way from the Treasury department to the Illinois national bank was appropriated by some person whom the detectives are endeavoring to unearth..... Owing to the boilerhouse of the American transfer company at Oil City, Pa., catching fire, the boiler burst and broke the side of a fifteen thousand gallon tank of oil, the contents of which were immediately lapped up by the flames. Four other iron tanks followed the same course, and 35,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. The losses will foot up $200,000..... The performance of "Uncle Tom's Two Orphans" in Washington a person fainted in the gallery and a cry of "fight" was raised, which was interpreted by the audience into fire, thereupon a terrible panic ensued, during which a number of persons were severely injured..... In the Newark (N. J.) opera house a cry of "fire" by a small boy startled the audience into a frenzy in its efforts to escape from the building, and several were injured in the jam. The alarm proved to be false..... George Pease, after quarreling with Christopher Smith in Chattanooga, Tenn., shot him twice, when Smith returned the fire with two shots. Both men were fatally injured.

A Norwegian ship called the Bjukan went ashore near Ocean Grove, N. J., and broke up. Her crew of twenty men was rescued with difficulty..... A fire in Tokio, Japan, on Nov. 29th, destroyed sixty-five streets, containing 4,000 buildings. Loss estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. Fifty lives are believed to have been lost..... Chinese authorities apologized to the representative of the United States for the destruction of the American chapel at Yen Ping Fu, a year ago, by a mob, and promised that the property was refunded..... The schooner Castello, of and from St. John for New York, laden with lath, went ashore at Southwest Harbor, 120 miles from St. John, N. B. Her crew of five perished, and their bodies have been recovered..... Beckwith, former confidential clerk of Babbitt, the New York soap man, who was tried for defrauding his employer out of $260,000, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary..... Ten of the States have failed to recognize Iglesias as the rightful president, while Diaz is upheld by five. At last accounts Diaz had the better army, and was marching on the town of Queretaro, which Iglesias was defending with 6,000 men..... A fire in Trenton, N. J., was celebrated by an imitation of that famous engagement, in which every incident was duplicated as far as practicable..... Fourteen children were burned to death in a convent at St. Elizabeth, Canada. The building was completely destroyed; insured for $24,000.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Bogy (Dem.), of Missouri, submitted a motion to change the name of the Territory of Pembina to Huron. Agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from the commissioner of pensions to the effect that the annual pension roll was $25,966,324 69, representing the pensions for one year. The amount paid out was $28 351,549 69—nearly $2,500,000 of which were paid out for arrears on pensions newly adjudicated cases, and on account of cases previously suspended for cause. Other sums were paid for pension agents, expenses, medical examinations, etc.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, inquired of the chairman of the committee on finance whether there was to be a report of the early report from that committee on the bill to provide for the issue of silver coin and to make the silver dollar a legal tender. He said the House had taken action on a similar bill, and it was important that the Senate should act soon.

The Chair appointed as the special committee of the Senate authorized by the recent resolution of Mr. Edmunds, to devise means for the proper count of the vote for President and Vice President, in connection with a similar committee of the House, Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Thurman, Bayard and Ransom.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

To ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting votes for President and Vice-President—Messrs. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, Sparks (Dem.), of Illinois, Tucker (Dem.), of Virginia, Marsh (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, Burchard (Rep.), of Illinois, Seelye (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio.

On counting the electoral votes, to meet a like committee on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, Hunton (Dem.), of Virginia, Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, McCrary (Rep.), of Iowa, Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, and Willard (Rep.), of Michigan.

House.

Mr. Lynde (Dem.), of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary committee, made a report on the subject of requiring the production of telegrams before committees of the House, and the House by a vote of 122 to 51 to-day passed resolutions affirming its right to order the production of telegrams, and declaring that a refusal would be a cause for contempt. Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, said his private letters had been opened in the New York post-office during the campaign. The charge created a sensation. Mr. Platt (Rep.) offered a resolution for an investigation, but objection was made and the matter went over.

The Speaker said that he had information that there was a gentleman in Washington who was the bearer to the people of this country of a communication from the Irish nation, congratulating the American people in this their centennial year. The matter was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

A discussion arose on the resolution of Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, directing the Speaker to issue a warrant for the arrest and bringing to the bar of the House without delay of E. W. Barnes, to answer for a contempt of the authority of the House and a breach of its privileges, in refusing to produce the telegraphic dispatches, that he may be dealt with as the law under the rule may require. The resolution was adopted.

The House ordered an investigation of Mr. Hewitt's charges against the New York post-office of opening his letters during the campaign.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted relative to the Oregon election case:

Whereas, It is alleged that the governor of Oregon has issued a certificate of election to one W. A. Cronin as one of the electors of said State, instead of issuing such certificate to one J. W. Watts, alleging that said Watts was ineligible to the said office of elector on Nov. 7, the time of such election; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be instructed to inquire into the eligibility of said J. W. Watts, and investigate the facts attending the appointment of said electors, and pretended electors, and report the same to the Senate, and for this purpose may employ a stenographer, send for persons and papers, administer oaths and examine witnesses.

THE MISSOURI OUTLAWS.

An Ineffectual Dash after the James Brothers—Systematic Operations.

The ubiquitous James boys, whose exploits have given the Missouri border such an unenviable notoriety during the last two or three years, have again turned up on their native heath in Clay county, Mo., and after a lively skirmish with the sheriff and his posse have, as usual, disappeared. This was their first dress parade on their own stamping ground since the Northfield raid, which terminated so disastrously to the three desperadoes known as the Younger brothers, who were lately retired to the Minnesota penitentiary for life, and to two other robbers, Charley Pitts and Clel. Miller, who were picked off during the skirmish in front of the Northfield bank. The James and Younger boys originated and executed all the bold, open, daylight bank and day and night train robberies not only in Missouri, but in Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Iowa and Kansas. One of their former comrades paid the penalty of his crimes in Kentucky, being hunted down and shot as a fugitive after the bank raid in West Virginia; and another, who had been arrested and imprisoned at Lawrence, Kansas, for participation in the train robbery at Munsie, was also shot, after breaking from jail, while endeavoring to flee from the State. Now, add to this count Hobbs Kerry, who is still held a prisoner at Jefferson City, and we have the sum total of nine, who a year ago comprised the invincible banditti known as the James-Younger gang.

Their exploits always partook of a semi-military character, were planned upon the same model, were all executed in the same way, and with a cool and desperate courage of which but few men are capable. They were no common robbers, but had an ambition to make themselves famous, and few such characters have appeared in modern history. Even John A. Murrell, celebrated as he was in his day, was no such character as these Missouri outlaws. They had the genius to adapt themselves to the conditions of their age. The money for which they ventured was not in the pockets of travelers, or to be made by capture and ransom of rich nobles, as in Italy, nor in the pockets of lords, squires and stage coach passengers, as in the days of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval. It was kept in the strong vaults of banks in populous towns, or carried in iron safes in railway trains, surrounded by scores of people. Banks were never molested at night—that was the business of burglars—but in broad day, during a panic induced by the sudden appearance of armed men among an unarmed people, who were threatened with death if they crossed certain limits. And it was only when the country selected for retreat made it necessary that railway trains were stopped at night.

Then, again, they always had a base of operations—in general, in Clay, Jackson, and St. Clair counties, Missouri—a refuge in the Indian Territory, and another in Texas. It has been ascertained that the latter was generally used after a robbery, the former before. That they had confederates in those places does not admit of doubt. The booty resulting from their enterprises during the last two years is estimated at nearly $250,000, in some instances amounting to $40,000 or $50,000 at a single robbery. A considerable portion of these ill-gotten gains is supposed to have been distributed among their sympathizers and paid to friendly officials, who permitted them at intervals to roam through the country unmolested. It is true a price was placed upon their heads by various State officials, but they eluded arrest and virtually defied the authorities in Missouri, thwarting every expedition sent against them by the most experienced detectives.

But with the capture of three of the most noted members of the gang, the killing of two, and the flight of the James brothers, it may be questioned whether such another gang of plunderers can ever again be organized or maintained in western Missouri. The mother of the James boys has sold her farm in Clay county and changed her abode for southern Texas.

Ireland as a Nation.

In the United States House of Representatives the Speaker said that he had information that there was a gentleman in Washington who was the bearer to the people of the United States of a communication from the Irish nation, congratulating the American people in this their centennial year.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, thereupon rose and asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution, reciting that Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M. P., had been deputed to present to the people of the United States the congratulations of the Irish nation on the centenary of American independence, and referring the subject of his mission to the committee on foreign affairs, with instructions to report what action should be taken in the premises.

Mr. Townsend (Rep.), of New York, suggested to Mr. Holman the use of the word "people" instead of "nation."

Mr. Holman expressed his opinion that the term "nation" was not inappropriate, and he hoped that the objection would not be pressed.

Mr. Townsend—I do not object. I am in favor of the resolution, at any rate.

Mr. Holman—There is a sense in which the term "nation" is properly applied to the Irish people.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, What is the national authority of the Irish people?

Mr. Holman—The communication comes from that part of the Irish people who now reside within the limits of Ireland. Their representative is deputed by them as a people to express their congratulations on the close of the first century of American independence.

Mr. Hoar—In what mode is the deputation made or authenticated?

Mr. Holman—That is one of the subjects properly referred to the committees on foreign affairs.

Mr. Hoar—The resolution makes the House allege as a fact that this gentleman who offers this resolution does not, as I understand, know it. My question is: Who deputed this gentleman; what is the national authority? Suppose the Irish nation should say next week: "We did not depute him," what evidence is there that they did?

Mr. Holman—The technical point is clear enough.

Mr. Hoar—Say, said to be deputed.

Mr. Holman—But inasmuch as the term "nation" may be used synonymously with "people," I trust that the resolution will be adopted in its present form.

The objection not being pressed, the resolution was adopted.

What a War Would Be.

The Chicago *Tribune* discusses the unpleasant theme of a war for the settlement of a Presidential election, and asks what sort of war it would be. This is its answer to its own question:

The people who engage in such a war must enroll themselves in two organizations of rifle clubs all over the country. Every ward in every city will have its opposing organizations. The men who, during the recent campaign, carried banners and torches, and hurrahed for Hayes and Tilden, would furnish the staple of these clubs. The farmers would enroll themselves in rival shotgun organizations, and these clubs, Indian fashion, would seek out each other, killing, burning, and plundering. It would of necessity be a war of massacre, extermination, rapine and conflagration. In the large cities these armed mobs would destroy property and lay them in ashes. Mills, granaries and warehouses, containing the very means of subsistence, would be burned. Railroads would be broken and telegraph lines severed. Banks would be robbed and private houses plundered. The government's funds would be stolen from revenue offices and custom houses. Police would be disbanded and criminals turned loose to prey upon society. All over the United States one class of citizens would be arrayed against the other—fathers against sons, brothers against brothers, friends against friends, and members of churches against each other, as in the South American republic.

THE LAW ON THE PRESIDENCY.

A Proposal to Submit Disputed Points to the Supreme Court for Advice—Favorable Reception of the Proposition by Men of Both Parties.

There is a growing opinion among men of both parties, says the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, that a way out of the difficult situation can still be opened by a supreme court decision. The objectionable plan of having the court count the votes and investigate the legality of the returns has been wholly abandoned, but it is believed that an opinion delivered by the tribunal of last resort on the constitutional powers of the two houses of Congress over the electoral vote would be accepted as authoritative and final. Thus far the whole dispute can be narrowed down to the question of whether the House of Representatives has the right, of its own motion, and without the concurrence of the Senate, to throw out the return of a State. This is purely a constitutional question, for if such a right exists it is derived from the simple little phrase in the organic law which says "the votes shall be counted," and like all questions arising out of different interpretations of that instrument, it ought to be referred to the supreme court. If the court should hold that either house possesses the power of rejecting electoral votes for any cause, the whole controversy now distracting the country would be disposed of at once, and equally potent in effecting such a result would be an opinion that only the concurrent action of both houses can upset a return, or that no power resides in Congress except the ministerial one of making the count of the votes as certified to by State authority. Mr. Edmunds and other eminent lawyers say that there is no way in which the matter could be formally brought before the court, but it is answered by those who favor this mode of determining the vexed and dangerous question, that in a serious emergency, such as is likely to grow out of the prolongation of the existing dispute to a culmination, forms could be disregarded and the court could be requested by concurrent resolution to furnish Congress with its opinion on all the points involved. That the court would comply with such a request, made under circumstances of such gravity, even although not obliged to do so by law, cannot be doubted.

Many of the leading Republicans in both houses favor this plan, and believe it practicable and perfectly fair. No objection could be urged against the supreme court as the arbiter of the dispute, because one of its special provinces is to interpret the Constitution. Nor could it be accused of being in any respect a political body, because the attitude of parties has changed materially since its junior member was appointed, and a majority of the judges came upon the bench when the issues of politics were far different from those which now agitate the public mind.

Democratic Congressmen, when asked what they think of this way "out of the woods," generally approve it, and manifest a disposition to submit the claims of their party to any tribunal which shall not, from its constitution, have an evident leaning in favor of their opponents. It is evident that the occasion will not arise for bringing prominently forward this or any other so-called compromise measure until after the committees in the Southern States return. When their reports are in, the Democrats will soon make up their mieus whether the evidence collected produces any change in public opinion or in the position of Republicans in Congress. If it does not—if both parties maintain their present attitude—then the Democratic leaders will have to decide between three crises: to back down and abandon their intention of throwing out the votes of the disputed States; to accept some kind of compromise, or to push forward to the end which some of them now threaten the country with—two Presidents.

A Republican senator from New England said that the question could easily be brought before the supreme court after the fourth of March, and in a perfectly legal way. In case Gov. Hayes should be inaugurated a writ of *quo warranto* could be sued out against him on behalf of Mr. Tilden in the district court, and the case be carried at once to the supreme court for a final decision. This would be like sending for a fire engine after the house is in flames. While the lawyers were preparing their briefs and delivering their arguments, the heated temper of the partisans of the rival Presidents would in all probability break out in hostile demonstrations which the dictum of the court would be powerless to stay. If any course of action can be agreed upon that will secure a harmonious count of the electoral vote and a general acquiescence in the result, whether arrived at by the acceptance or the rejection of the now disputed returns, such agreement should by all means be reached as soon as possible. A compromise after the sixteenth of February will be tenfold more difficult to bring about than one before that momentous day.

Lost in the Pineries.

A Wisconsin paper gives us an account of two men being lost in the pineries of that State, and the experience of the men while lost. The two were Frenchmen, and started out to look up homesteads. They got lost in the dense forest and separated. When found they had been wandering for a full week. One of them, Ducro by name, was sitting on a log. He had succeeded in taking off one of his boots, and was trying to take off his pants, as he said he couldn't walk fast enough with them on. They brought him out, and with the exception of his toes being slightly frozen, and the backs of his hands, he was to all appearances seemingly as well as ever physically, though sadly demoralized in his mind. Duero had both feet badly frozen. He had on his calfskin boots, but no socks, and his sufferings must have been terrible.

They seem to believe they met lots of people, and saw lots of houses and camps, and that every one was mean to them, and would not let them come in and warm. Butler said: "Why, I stayed all night at a camp, and there were forty-five men and fifteen women. The women all stood in the corners, and the men wouldn't let me sleep or warm myself, and in the morning I offered $1.50 for a piece of bread as large as my hand, and they said they needed all their bread, and wouldn't give me any." Duero imagined he was in a city, and could see the men drinking and playing billiards, and one man was lying on a bed, and Ducro thought he tried to get in the bed, and every time he did so the man kicked him out.

The facts in the case are these: He wandered into a windfall, and the upturned roots he took for houses, and there are marks of his fists where he pounded upon their (as he supposed) doors. He walked back and forth all night beside a large pine that had fallen and was upheld by its roots in such a way that it was about on a level with his head, and that was what he supposed was the bed and man in it, as there were more than fifty prints of his hands in the snow on top of the tree, made by him in endeavoring to get into bed (as he supposed).

At the Polls.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who was sufficiently interested in the details of the election to go to the polling places in New York city and take notes thereof, on challenging the other voters, on the ground that he had been betting about the result of the elections. He had, however, a very easy remedy; he had only to perjure himself, and swear on the Bible that he had not betted. All the same, he evidently did not like the process, and took the Bible with a somewhat anxious face and unsteady hand, as if he were unpleasantly in the dark about its natural properties, and did not know whether it might not be so constructed as to explode when touched by his lying lips. The man was not only perjuring himself, but knew that everybody present knew he was perjuring himself. However, anything was better than losing his vote, and so he took the oath in the prescribed form, and then, as he went out, relieved his feelings by a volley of oaths of a less unfamiliar kind, mingled with threats of what he would do to his challenger if he ever caught him alone.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Text of Senator Wright's Bill in the United States Senate.

The bill introduced by Senator Wright, of Iowa, in the United States Senate, to establish a court for the trial of contested Presidential elections, provides that the election of any one elected to the office of President or Vice-President of the United States may be contested by any eligible person who received votes for the office contested. Notice of intention to contest must be filed with the secretary of State at Washington within ten days after the declaration of the election, accompanied by a sworn statement of the causes of contest, whereupon the papers shall be delivered to the chief justice of the United States supreme court, whose duty it shall then be to appoint a day, not more than ten days thereafter, for the person declared elected to appear and answer the claim of the contestant.

The court for the trial of such contested elections shall consist of the said chief justice and of six United States circuit or district judges, to be selected by him from the different political parties, and who shall not be interested in the particular contest, nor in any manner related to the persons involved. This court is to hold its meetings in Washington, a majority of its members constituting a quorum. If the office of chief justice is vacant, or from any cause he is incapacitated to act, the senior justice of the supreme court shall perform the duties above specified. Before entering on the trial of the contest the said chief justice and judges are to take a special oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties thus specially devolved upon them and that they will decide and determine any and all questions submitted to them according to law and the very right of the matter and without regard to technical errors, defects, omissions or irregularities.

The court is to have the same or like powers in the exercise of its jurisdiction and the enforcement of its orders and judgments as are now vested in the supreme court in regard to the latter's jurisdiction, etc.

The bill provides that the proposed court in their adjudications and determinations shall at all times be governed by the very right of the matter according to the law and the testimony, and they shall disregard all technical errors, omissions or other matters on the part of those engaged in certifying the elections in the several States and of the electors, and in casting their votes, or in any manner connected with such elections, having at all times, however, due regard to the forms of law and the ascertainment of the will and true vote of the people at such elections. The person whom the majority of the court shall thus find to be President or Vice-President, as the case may be, shall be entitled to such office, and said court shall have full power and authority to carry into effect and enforce its judgment by any and all needful process.

In case it shall not appear that any person has been lawfully elected said court shall so declare and adjudge, and in such case they shall certify the judgment to the two houses of Congress.

The bill next provides that any party to such contest feeling aggrieved by the judgment may within six days after its rendition appeal therefrom to the supreme court; but such appeal shall not, however, operate to stay the execution of the judgment appealed from without special order therefor made by the court rendering such judgment. The record and case shall be immediately filed in the supreme court and take precedence of all other business. The supreme court must then at once proceed to determine the same upon the record and case so presented, and shall have full power to carry its judgment into effect without a remand.

Hydrophobia's Horrors.

Albert Klemp, of Jersey City, was bitten by a Spitz dog some days ago. Young Klemp frequently said that he was not well, and one Sunday morning experienced a constantly increasing difficulty in breathing. When he began to eat and drink he swallowed laboredly. At midnight a spasm shook him violently. His mouth began to fill with saliva almost as white and thick as cotton. This he spat in every direction so strongly that it reached the ceiling and the walls. In the endeavor to clear his mouth of this choking saliva he uttered sounds that to his horror stricken relatives seemed like the growl of a small dog, and then like the snap of a ferocious dog, and at four o'clock on Monday afternoon he died.

"Young Klemp," said Dr. Gilman, "died of hydrophobia. When I first saw him he breathed with great difficulty, ejected thick white saliva, resulting from the disturbing effect of the hydrophobic poison upon the nervation of the mouth, called out that the doors must be kept shut, and had spasms closely following each other. Excepting when raked by a spasm, he was conscious. He had no fever. His pulse was settled at 150, and he perspired so as to moisten his clothing. As soon as we learned that he had been bitten by a dog, we decided to use woorara. We injected it beneath the skin of the left arm. At once he said he felt better. We repeated the injection, and he said that he felt still more improved. After the injection had been again repeated, the gathering of saliva in his mouth lessened, and the spasms were less strong and frequent. Had he been a lad of much vital force, and had the woorara been injected in season, it is probable that he might have lived. But he was of slight build—unusually slight for his age—and of little force. Therefore the racking of the spasms soon exhausted what he had.

Merchant's Gargling Oil.

This very useful article is now receiving the very highest commendations from the press, and multitudes of witnesses who have tested its efficacy. It is considered as one of the very best remedies, and in its refined, purified state it is regarded as one of the most powerful liniments for the removal of rheumatism, neuralgia and the sufferings arising from sprained joints, bruises, etc.—*Aylmer (C. W.) Times*, Feb. 25, 1857.

FOR THE POOR.—In New York city the necessities of the poor are so great that the board of aldermen has asked for $100,000 to be expended for the relief of the sufferers. Never were there so many people out of employment and suffering for the necessaries of life as now.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is said to have spent $50,000 in advertising the past two years, and, by the looks of the newspapers throughout the United States, we should say it would take as much to go round this year. And to cap the climax the proprietors have announced their paper at $1.00 a year. How it is done is a mystery, unless they have more than "a barrel of money" to give away. We believe, however, it is the theory of the publishers that all they ask of the reader is to pay for the white paper and postage; for their labor, when the paper reaches 100,000 or more circulation, their advertising will pay the profit. While they are building up the paper they do not solicit advertising, and hence the readers get a great paper for $1.00 that is worth $3.00. As the publishers have the money, no doubt they will succeed. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill., inclosing $1.00 for subscription and fifteen cents for postage.—*Chicago Times.*

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* mentions "an organ specially constructed by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company for the celebrated Dr. Franz Liszt is now on exhibition at their warerooms. The instrument is to be used in the Liszt concerts in Europe. It is constructed in many respects on an entirely new principle, and is in all respects a truly wonderful instrument. Its qualities of tone and power are simply surprising." It is certainly a great compliment to these American-makers that the great European musicians send for their organs.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

FOUR MONTHS FOR A DOLLAR!

ST. NICHOLAS for January, with its cheery greeting on the cover, its exquisitely beautiful frontispiece, the wonderful variety in its pages, and its

FUN FOR THE NEW YEAR

Will charm everybody, both old and young.

Among the more notable papers will be